NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER-----FOR THE FARM, FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

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DARLING & KEITH,
34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

Editorial.

MODERN AGRICULTURE.

Farming in Norfolk County.

Nations, States, towns and districts, as well as men, show marked individuality of character. As no two men are exactly alike, so no two localities have exactly the same characteristics equally developed. It is often said that the character of a town or village depends largely upon the character of the few leading men who make such town or village their home. It is equally true that the character of the land in a given locality, influences to a considerable extent, the character of the people who reside upon it.

Vermont is an agricultural State, because it has excellent soil for agricultural purposes. In some of the other New England States manufacturing takes the lead among the industries of the people, partly because of the water power in their rivers, but more because of the hardness and natural infertility of the soil. Commercial cities and manufacturing towns may, and do, give an increased value, even to poor land in their immediate vicinity, because of the excellent markets they afford, especially for the more perishable products of the farm and garden. Perhaps there is no county of its size in Massachusetts, where agriculture is less popular in the minds of those who work at farming, than Norfolk County. Her hills, many of them, are rocky and only suited to the growth of wood, while her streams flow through lands that are too low and level for easy drainage, and the cultivation of upland crops. The best land lies between the two extremes, some of it sandy, easy of cultivation, and excellent for garden vegetables, while other portions are more or less loamy, and capable, under proper management, of bringing profitable returns from any crop adapted to the latitude.

Two or three generations ago, when Boston was a small, commercial city, the farmers of the western part of Norfolk County, were picking up the small stones and laying them up into fences for dividing off their best lands into fields for cultivation and pasture. Boston was then a market for the butter and cheese made, as well as for the eggs and poultry raised, while any surplus of English hay found a market at the old tavern stables which sprung up along the turnpike stage lines. When these farms were first cleared, they produced very satisfactory crops without the application of much manure. A small shovelful of stable manure put in the hill for corn or potatoes, helped to give the crops a start, while the decaying roots and the ashes made by burning the forest growth, were sufficient, in favorable seasons, to ensure the industrious and frugal farmer a return that would, at least, relieve all anxiety about getting through a long, cold winter without danger of starvation.

In some sections the natural fertility of the land has held out so that farming has continued fairly profitable, but over larger areas the harvests have gradually grown smaller and smaller from year to year, until they have ceased to pay any satisfactory profit. Thousands upon thousands of acres of what were once considered fair farming lands, are now covered by heavy growths of white pine, and other forest trees. Nor is this peculiar to Norfolk County, but is true of many other counties throughout southern New England. Some of these lands ought never to have been cleared, but should have been left in forest. Much, however, is only awaiting the introduction of a better system of agriculture.

Bellingham as a Farming Town.

Perhaps in no town in the county has farming, as an occupation, run lower in the estimation of the people, than in the town of Bellingham. The soil, in its general character, is light and sandy, and in years past, has been devoted to the growth of winter rye, until, in many instances, the last ounce of available fertility was apparently exhausted, after which it was given over to the growth of pines and white birches. A great many acres are now covered by heavy growths of pine lumber, which finds a ready market in the neighboring villages of Milford, Medway and Franklin, Mass., and in Woonsocket, R. I. Until somewhat recently, Bellingham has had no railroad, and the villages adjoining her borders, have, as it were, absorbed all her surplus forces, whether of men or materials.

But the tables are turning in a good many of these old abandoned farming towns in New England. Lands which have stood upon the assessors' books with a valuation of ten dollars per acre, or less, are beginning to be better appreciated. The light lands are proving valuable not only for the growth of wood and lumber, but for cultivation as well. Nor is the land all light and thin. Even the poorest towns have, as a rule, some good land that men of judgment are able to seek out and secure. Bellingham is no exception to this rule.

The Farm of Joseph G. Ray

now only in its third year of redemption from its previous condition of abandonment and decay, is rapidly becoming worthy of being classed among the best managed and most productive farms in the State, or in New England. We are aware that there is, in the minds of many, a prejudice against those farmers who have made, or are making, their money in some other business, but who are investing portions of it in a country home, on a farm. We doubt not that there are men, neighbors of Mr. Ray, who have been watching the improvements as they have been going on, who have said in their hearts, if not by their mouths, that "this is not farming," or that "anybody could have a good farm, with good buildings, fine stock, and improved implements, if they had a few thousand operatives spinning cotton or weaving woolens for them at a profit."

As an agricultural editor, we have, more than once, been sharply criticised for holding up to view a so-called "fancy farm," to the eyes of those who, perhaps, are in debt for their own lands, and who may possibly be discouraged more than encouraged, by having their attention called to places of the character of the one we are about to describe. But when we remember that some of the most useful hints we have ever obtained concerning the most common, every day affairs of practical farm life, have been picked up while visiting what are so often styled fancy farms, we feel like making very little apology when introducing a new place of this kind to the readers of the FARMER.

Lake View,

as Mr. Ray very appropriately calls his place, lies about a mile in a southerly direction from the centre village of Bellingham. It is made up of two old farmsteads, lying upon opposite sides of the highway leading to Woonsocket Falls, one of them having been, for several generations, the home of members of the Rockwood family, with whom Mr. Ray is connected by marriage. The farm, as now constituted, contains about 300 acres, and not far away, is another farm of ninety acres, that has recently been purchased to be used as a pasture for dry stock in summer.

As previously stated, Bellingham soil is generally light and thin, but there is a belt of high land running through a portion of the town, that is of an entirely different nature. Mr. Ray's farm lies partly upon this belt and partly upon the plain below, which gives him a variety of soil adapted to any crop he may desire to raise. The buildings are, an old, two-story, square, farm-house of the old New England style, of the better class, a new cattle barn, a horse barn, dairy house, an old barn fitted up for a tool house, and several small houses and out-buildings belonging to the former proprietors, which are now occupied by tenants employed on the place.

The Old Dwelling House

which was the home of Mrs. Ray in her childhood days, has been thoroughly remodelled according to modern ideas of taste and convenience. Broad piazzas without, and open fireplaces decorated with painted tiles of various patterns, marquetry floors, oaken staircases, ceilings decorated by the landscape painter's art, give an air to the place not so much like what a farm home usually is, as like what it might be if the American people would only set themselves about it to build good, permanent and attractive farm homes. With its furnace in the basement, cistern in the attic, and gas made on the farm, no city home could be more cheerful in winter, while the broad piazzas and broader open fields beyond, fanned by breezes coming across the lake, afford such physical comforts in summer as nature and art combined can bring to nature's children.

The Horse Stable

is the one structure above all others to which the ordinary farmer would object on the score of economy. It is some 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, and built in such style as to be easily mistaken for a country residence instead of a barn, and yet in looking it over, its porcelain faced brick walls upon which no dust can collect, its iron bound stalls and iron feeding troughs, which no horse, however nervous or dyspeptic, can deface by gnawing or kicking, its clean large carriage room and harness rooms, and the many little conveniences designed for the comfort of the stable keeper, make the building after all one to be admired rather than criticised, especially when it is remembered that every ounce of material and every hour of labor in its construction has been paid for by one who through an extended business career has never asked a creditor to take less than one hundred cents on a dollar due.

The Farm Proper.

But all this is outside of farming, and in making up a farm account should not be admitted more than should the family expenses of the merchant or professional man be admitted into the columns of the business account books. The cattle barn, however, is in a certain sense farm property, and although built and finished in a thorough manner, is not too good to be examined by any farmer who is about to build a comfortable and convenient home for his farm animals. It is 98x42 with 20 foot posts, and sets over a thoroughly finished basement, where every drop of fertilizing material can be economically saved for use upon the land. Less than three years ago, one horse could draw all the English hay that grew upon the farm, at one load, and not work very hard. Now there are over thirty head of cows and heifers in the main barn, besides a number of horses, colts, bulls and sheep in a long covered shed adjoining. A few tons of hay will be purchased the present year, but the farm is rapidly coming into condition to allow of selling rather than buying. About fifteen acres of rough mowing and pasture land was cleared of rocks, drained and fenced the first year, as many more the next, and a field of like size is now lying in the rough ready for the use of pulverizing implements the present season. Several small fields have been thrown into one, all the surface rocks have been sunken or removed, many going into drains, which were much needed, as there was scarcely an acre upon which could not be found vines of the swamp cranberry three years ago. This kind of pioneer work will be carried on until as much land is fitted for the plough as will be required for supplying food to all the stock that can be kept in the present barn or such others as it may be deemed desirable to build.

One visiting this farm now will find fields large and smooth enough to admit of using all the desirable modern farm machinery, from the sulky plough to the self binding reaper, and with such near markets in either direction, we can see no reason why an eighty acre farm should not pay as good interest on the investment as the same number of acres would pay in the most favored agricultural sections of the West. It is true that the profits are mostly to be looked for in the future, the work thus far having been chiefly preliminary, like the removal of a forest or the breaking of a prairie sod; indeed both kinds of work have been done here, for the land three years ago was covered by scattering trees from six inches in diameter downward to a close growth of bushes, with roots so tough that a plough run through the field would leave a furrow behind it for ten rods that was about as likely to turn back as over, except for the labor of a man with a hook to throw the balance in the desired direction. The first ploughing has in every case been followed by men with crowbars to take out what loose stones the plough might start. The Randall pulverizing and the Perry spring tooth harrows have been depended upon for making a seed bed after the plough, while ten cords of strong stable manure per acre, with a little fine bone, contribute towards insuring full crops of potatoes, corn, garden vegetables, fruits and hay.

There is no doubt whatever but future crops will exceed those already grown, as the soil is yet comparatively crude, coarse, and greatly lacking in humus or fine decaying vegetable matter, such as the decaying roots and stubble of future crops will supply. The work of preparation has required that 200 rods of stone wall be rebuilt, 200 rods removed into drains and cellar walls, and 200 rods of drains laid. From Mr. Forristall, the enthusiastic and careful foreman, we have received an abstract of a plan of operations that it is designed to follow in future, with such estimates as it seems only reasonable to expect when everything has been put in good running order.

Expense Account on Sixty Acres.

Labor of Superintendent and men, equal to 64 months' work of one man, most of it to be employed in the summer season	$ 3,400
Purchased grain	1,000
Purchased Fertilizer (chiefly bone)	1,000
Miscellaneous expenses	300
	$5,700

The expenses for grain after a few years can be left out of the account, as sufficient corn can be easily raised on the farm after it is brought into good friable condition.

Estimated Income, Based upon what already has been done.

From 25 cows with growth on stock	$ 3,000
" 5 acres in potatoes	500
" 2 " cabbage	300
" 1 " spinach and dandelions	200
" 2 " tomatoes	200
" 10 " sweet corn for canning	500
" sale of pork and pigs fed largely on the skimmed milk from the dairy	500
" labor applied to improvements	500
" fifty tons of hay sold at $18	900
	$6,600
Balance in favor of farm	$ 900

This balance may very properly go upon the interest account against the farm, although thus far Mr. Ray has made no calculations further than to establish a cheerful farm home where he can spend his summers pleasantly, when his mind is not otherwise engaged with his manufacturing affairs in the several villages near by. That the estimates given may not seem extravagant, he has furnished the following figures showing what has been done the past year.

Milk sold	$ 2,500
Two Holstein bull calves	150
Nine " "	450
Green corn, potatoes and tomatoes	1,150

The calves were sold to Western New York parties when but two weeks old. Two Holstein cows imported by Thomas B. Wales, Jr., from North Holland and purchased by Mr. Ray in March, 1880, one *Moeder*, seven years old, the other *Christina*, a year older, have made very good milk records. *Moeder*, when four years old, gave in the months of June and July 3916 pounds of milk, and in her milking period of 322 days gave an average of 44 pounds per day. Her heifer calf dropped a calf in March 1882, when a little less than two years old, and in the following May, June and July gave an average of 40 pounds per day. *Christina* has given 14,500 pounds during the past year. Six two year old Holstein heifers have each paid an average of $175 the past year, $50 for calf and $125 for milk sold at four cents per quart at the barn. We would like to notice the carp in the fish pond, but at the time of our visit a thick coat of ice covered the pond; but we learned that the experiment of raising this fish had thus far been full of promise. When the whole farm is finally brought under cultivation, another large barn, built and filled with butter making stock, and the creamery put into full working order, there will doubtless be something to see worthy of another visit.

SCIENCE IN PRACTICE.

Prof. A. J. Cook of Michigan, has experimented extensively with different insecticides. In regard to using salt for that purpose, he says: "I've experimented enough with salt upon the cut-worm, to know that you can kill your plants before you can kill the worms."

The fermenting of cider and wine is caused by the presence of millions of bacteria or microscopic plants. The white "mother of vinegar" is an aggregation of so many of these plants that they form the white scum. The germs of these little organisms are everywhere in the air, and as they fall into the sweetened solution which the housewife prepares, they begin to grow, forming the "mother." This "mother" seems as seed to fill the whole cask or barrel with similar organisms. Often the "mother" is not good. This is usually caused by another plant, different from the vinegar plant, growing in the solution. The intruder may be kept out by adding a very little acid to the solution.

It is a current assertion that dark colored clover seeds are more sure to germinate than light colored ones. Professor Beal has tried some experiments on this point. In 1877, some over ninety-three per cent of dark colored seeds grew, and about eighty-three per cent of light colored seeds. In 1881, the experiments resulted in favor of the light colored seeds. The experiments seem to show that, on an average, there is not much difference in germinating power between the different colored seeds.

The nettle is a paying crop in Germany, where it is grown for the fibre in its bark. The fibre is strong and durable, not much unlike hemp, which is a near botanical relative of the nettle. The common, tall nettle of our fields, which is nearly like the German plant, also possesses a good fibre which could probably be grown at a profit.

In experiments which were carried on for many years at the Michigan Agricultural College, salt was found to rank above plaster in value, as a fertilizer.

A product called *salicin*, is derived from the bark of the willow, and it possesses so many of the qualities of quinine that it is often sold for that drug. Chemists now find that a similar product can be obtained from mineral coal, and it is now being made to some extent. It may be of much use in certain cases, and its cheapness will result in considerable saving. It may be sold for quinine, however.

The increasing knowledge of glucose has enabled a Chicago firm to erect a factory, in which, the year round, they manufacture "genuine maple sugar!"

"Palmer's plant and vine protector," a substance manufactured in some city in Illinois, and which is warranted to protect plants from all insects, and at the same time invigorate their growth, has recently been analyzed by one of our chemists. It is found to be composed of about seven parts bran, or shorts, and one part of cayenne pepper.

The materials in milk which make butter and cheese, are in the form of minute globules enclosed in a covering or sac of fat. The process of churning breaks the sacs, and the contents are then united into one mass, forming butter. Many of these sacs are not broken in churning, and so the entire butter value of milk is not utilized. A Western dairyman has conceived the contrivance of grinding the milk between finely adjusted burrs, thereby causing every particle of fat to be broken, and its contents utilized. He tried the experiment, making at the same time, a brilliant success and a stupid failure. He procured much more butter than by churning, but his machinery was made of zinc, which spoiled all his butter.

Peppermint is one of the most profitable of farm crops, and it is not difficult to manage. About two-fifths of the world's crop is produced in Michigan. St. Joseph County leads in production, followed by Wayne County, and then by Wayne County, N. Y., which is the only other locality in the United States where peppermint is grown to any great extent. The annual production in Michigan varies greatly, ranging from 20,000 to 60,000 pounds of oil. Some growers estimate the yield, in exceptionally favorable years, as high as 75,000 pounds. In severe seasons, the plants are apt to winter kill.

Wool is a highly hygroscopic material; that is, it has the power of absorbing moisture from the air. When in piles or bins it absorbs much water and becomes heavier. When taken to market in a wagon, however, thus being exposed freely to drying currents of air, it speedily loses weight, and the man who barters about all day for an increase of a cent or two a pound will usually lose more than that amount in weight. Many other substances are thus highly hygroscopic. California wheat is so dry when harvested that when taken to the damper air of the sea coast it gains 7 per cent, or more, in weight. The gain is sufficient to pay for transportation. Common glycerine is also capable of taking up much moisture from the air, so that if a bottle of it be left uncorked for some time it becomes thin and watery. On account of this hygroscopic property glycerine is used in the leads of the best pencils to keep the points soft. Glycerine freely exposed to the air will increase one-third in bulk in about twenty days.

L. H. Bailey, the largest apple grower in the noted "fruit belt" of Western Michigan, uses a dilute solution of ammonia, which he applies to his trees early in warm evenings in June by the aid of a syringe, to drive away the codling moth—the parent of the apple worm. These moths begin to fly soon after the apple blossoms fall, and deposit their eggs in the "blow end" of the apple. The ammonia has been quite efficient in driving off the moths.

Cause of Pear Blight.

One of the most important results of modern scientific research is the discovery of the influence which certain microscopic organisms exert upon the weal and woe of man. The bacteria, a large and varied group of microscopic plants, are found to be the active agents in most fermentations and in most putrefactions. These bacteria are simply one-celled little organisms which multiply by breaking in two, each part becoming a distinct plant. Their germs are almost universally present in the air. Many diseases of domestic animals are known to be caused by them, and also some diseases peculiar to man. It is highly probable that a considerable number of our worst diseases are caused by these omnipresent organisms. Some species, however, are highly beneficial, so much so that good authorities assert that man could not exist without them. Prof. T. J. Burrill of the Illinois Industrial University has been devoting much attention for the past two years to the nature and cause of pear blight, and he asserts that he has proved that the disease is caused by the presence of bacteria. The bacteria are certainly present in great numbers in the fluids of diseased pear trees, and Professor Burrill is confident that he has identified a certain specific bacterium with the cause of the disease. He has inoculated healthy trees with a fluid containing these bacteria, and the trees contracted blight. There are, however, so many modifying circumstances influencing such investigations and experiments, that scientists generally yet remain silent upon the matter. The presence of bacteria does not prove that they are the cause of the disease; they may be concomitants of the disease, but not a cause. Nevertheless it is highly probable that Prof. Burrill is on the right track. There are certainly good reasons for believing that bacteria do cause pear blight. Professor B. thinks that they may also be the cause of yellows.

EXTRACTS AND REPLIES.

A FERTILIZER QUESTION REFERRED.

In reply to our correspondent, L. H. D., Cornish Centre, N. H., we would say that a letter addressed to the Bradley Fertilizer Co., Boston, would doubtless bring a satisfactory answer. It is not within the province of this department of the FARMER to answer inquiries, except such as are of general interest to the reading public.

HENS EATING FEATHERS.

In looking over the NEW ENGLAND FARMER of March 24, 1883, I saw an item on sick fowls; can you inform me through the FARMER what will stop my hens from picking the feathers off each other? I feed my hens very much as the man did who lost so many. A SUBSCRIBER.

REMARKS.—The habit of picking and eating the feathers from the necks of companions is a habit which hens acquire in winter when closely confined and deprived of a variety of food, especially meat and green vegetables. As summer is so near, and fowls will have more opportunity to range, it is likely the habit may be forgotten. If not, it will be best to fat and kill for the table. Very valuable breeding birds have been made to wear a bit in the mouth to prevent grasping and holding to the feathers, but with ordinary fowls this would be more trouble than the effect would be worth.

SEEDING ON THE SURFACE.

I have about twenty acres of stump land that I sowed to winter rye last fall, but the ground froze up before I could sow the grass seed. The rye came up and made about two inches growth last fall. Now, can you tell me when would be the best time to sow the grass seed, and whether it would do to brush harrow it in, and oblige an old subscriber. EDWARD ADAMS.

North Andover, Mass., March 26, 1883.

REMARKS.—It will do to sow the grass seed any time in April, the earlier the better after the frost is out of the ground. Sow on the surface, then harrow with a fine-toothed harrow with slanting teeth, if you can get one. A good iron roller should follow the harrow to compact the soil, and set out any rye plants that the harrow may start out. The more liberal the seeding the more sure will be the crop. If the ground is of such a nature as to be well cracked by frost, there may be no need of the harrow. The roller will ensure the germination of the seed.

FRUIT PACKAGES WANTED.

Will you please inform me, through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, of the address of parties who manufacture fruit baskets and crates for marketing strawberries and other small fruits? SUBSCRIBER.

Saxonville, Mass., March 27, 1883.

REMARKS.—There are various styles of fruit baskets and crates made and sold during the fruit harvest, but we have none in mind, except the strawberry basket invented by W. H. Earle of Worcester, Mass., and the forty-quart crate devised by O. B. Olcott, South Manchester, Conn. Both of these have been noticed in these columns in years past. They are both excellent in their way, and should be manufactured and kept for sale, though we are not aware that they are. Manufacturers having this class of stock for disposal, would find our advertising columns a profitable medium through which to reach patrons.

EXTERMINATING LIVEFOREVER.

In reply to a query in the FARMER of March 24, I would say my father had, several years ago, about one acre entirely covered with liveforever, the roots forming a crust of network, and it being a plant tenacious of life; after several ineffectual experiments he exterminated it by digging it out root and branch, and carting it on to the centre of the highway. If an occasional straggler made its appearance after, he said he felt like the man that purchased one hundred (Saxton) merino lambs to winter, after losing ninety-nine of them he said he would go with a club a hundred rods to knock that other one in the head. A. W. M.

No. Ferrisburgh, Vt.

I noticed in the last issue of March 24th, information wanted in regard to the destroying of the pest weed, called liveforever. Having some experience with the weed, I give the result. Some 30 years ago, there was an old orchard very much infested with it. I ploughed and worked it over, but it continued to increase, until I let it lie idle. In the meantime I sold the farm, the orchard fence was removed, and let into the pasture, and some years after I chanced to pass through those grounds and found the pest was all gone, and the land in fine pasture. I made afterward two experiments by pasturing very close, in one case, with sheep, and soon I found not much left of the weed, and the other a field of eight acres very much infested, so that it became unfit for manuring, so I fenced it off, and converted to a night pasture for twenty cows, and in the course of five years, the stuff was about all gone. I should recommend sheep to do the work quick, and keep it grazed close to and into the ground. I think a sure remedy and no patent on it. I. A.

West Pittsfield, Mass.

OUR SUGAR PROPHET CALLED.

What has become of our sugar prophet, Timothy Wheeler, of Waterbury, Vt? Will he please give us his predictions with regard to the coming season, through the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, and oblige many readers of the same.

S. R., Vt., March 14, 1883.

Selections.

For the New England Farmer.

CARP CULTURE.

In the immediate future, as in the past, the subject of breeding carp will engross a large share of the fish culturist's attention. If it is worthy of universal dissemination, may it be accelerated by all interested parties, and if unworthy, let them denounce it. Considerable research on my part has discovered the following facts relating to the carp or *cyprinedæ* family, which contains about 270 species, the best known being the *C. auratus*, or goldfish. The common carp, *C. caripo*, has been bred in the old world for centuries, and the German carp, *C. carissius*, also called crucian, and by Prof. Baird of the U. S. Fish Commission, the leather carp, for a long time by the Europeans.

The German carp is the best in quality, and when all are poor, this is a desideratum in choosing which to plant. It thrives best in warm, sluggish water, in which are many grasses and weeds growing from a muddy bed, and in a temperate zone or climate. It will thrive in nearly every portion of our country, but in the colder parts, its fecundity and remarkable growth are materially decreased.

From 400,000 to 700,000 eggs are produced yearly, and deposited in the summer months, on bushes or grasses in the water, by medium sized carp, and the eggs hatch in about two weeks, (from ten to twenty days, according to the temperature) if they are not eaten by the fish or brushed off into the mud. Under favorable circumstances these carp fry attain a length of from three to four inches by September, when the growth ceases, and shortly after, or in December at the latest, they, with the larger carp in groups of fifty or more, enter an excavation made in the mud called a "kettle," where they remain with heads a little lower than the body, and each pointed to a grand centre. At the return of warm weather, they leave the "kettle" and deep water, and commence feeding on aquatic plants. If the climate is warm, and the growth of weeds and water grasses exuberant, or, if fed on lettuce, cabbage, boiled potatoes, soaked barley, or, if they have access to sewage, the four-inch carp may be twenty inches long in the fall, and instances are given where they have attained a length of two feet. Carp in Europe do not grow after the thirty fifth year, but specimens have been found over 140 years old. Thirty to fifty pounds in weight, 3½ feet in length, and thirty-three inches in circumference, are numerously recorded as carp weights and measures, and ninety pounds being the largest weight I have ever seen of the German variety.

The carp is not carnivorous, neither does it subsist entirely on aquatic vegetation, and kitchen or brewer's waste, but frequently devours worms and small insects found in the water, and it may be made a desirable assistant to man's comfort by putting it into ponds of stagnant water where mosquitoes deposit their eggs. The fish will destroy myriads of mosquitoes when the latter are "wrigglers." The crucian or German carp is not classed with the game fishes, neither does it take the bait readily, but when hooked it "dies game," and will live longer out of water than a horn pout. Bread paste balls sweetened with honey, and flavored with spirituous liquor, green peas, small boiled potatoes, and bits of lettuce, are principally used for bait.

To those contemplating to plant this fish, let me give some of the objections to breeding carp. First, and most important, it, like other fish grown in stagnant and muddy waters, is of second rate quality, at the best; it will not thrive in water having a rocky, gravelly or sandy bed; it is not a favorite with the genuine angler; can be caught only in the summer season, and will not thrive in small streams nor in rapidly flowing ones.

If any reader of the FARMER has a pond, around the edge of which there is a rank growth of water grasses, and the greater part of the bed is soft mud, then I will advise him to stock it with German carp, but to go to the expense of making an artificial pond for the production of this fish, or to plant them in one where land-locked salmon, brook trout, lake trout, pickerel or black bass will thrive, will be an act of which I think he will repent at an early day. But I am very sanguine in the belief that fish culture is yet in its infancy, and that this promising industry must be conducted with great care and discretion to make it what it should be, one of the important sources of revenue for the rural people. DRACOS.

Pittsfield, N. H., March, 1883.

For the New England Farmer.

SOME OF THE ESSENTIALS FOR SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

A previous communication of mine was closed while speaking of fertilizers. To my mind, the term commercial, artificial and secret, when applied to fertilizers, all designate the same thing,—a certain mysterious compound which the public is asked to buy and use for purposes set forth in certain printed circulars and directions, all for the growth of plants. Many of them are declared to contain a given per cent of certain constituents, which constituents are declared to be essential to the growth of certain plants or kinds of vegetation. Now a careful use of these according to direction, is as sure to result in a vigorous and paying crop of vegetation as the use of a package of quack or proprietary or patent medicine is to result in the complete cure of all the diseases printed on its label! When will people learn the truth of Barnum's assertion, "The world is bound to be humbugged, and I might as well do it as for any one else."

I know not whether many others share my views with regard to secrecy. In a republican government, with free institutions like ours, I would dispense with secret manures, secret medicines, secret societies, and secret everything. Secrecy is not a good or democratic element or a needed element "in the land of the free." I have no hostility to the manufacturers of fertilizers, but I grieve that New England is so sorely and cruelly taxed for secret manures and medicines comparatively useless.

These special fertilizers are best adapted to young inexperienced cultivators who have inherited a large property, and who can pay every year a few hundred dollars for them without being pinched for bread when winter sets in. One of the strongest inducements for the use of these fertilizers is the convenience of handling them; the inexpensive manner in which they can be applied. This, I admit, is a great recommendation. There is another, some of them stimulate, or give a spur to the germination or starting of seeds, which is of great importance to the vegetable raiser, if he can thereby get his crops into market three days earlier than he otherwise would. When spinach or tomatoes sell for two dollars a box, then is the time market men make their profits. Sometimes a pint of brandy does better service than a pound of beef, but it will not do so well the season through, and is not to be recommended for general use; and after having said this, I can think of nothing further to say in favor of such manure. The Arlington vegetable raisers have tried them, but they still team from the city every year thousands of loads of animal excrement, which is the sheet anchor of their reliance. What would their fields be in five years, if this was omitted, and only secret fertilizers were used?

I am not insensible to the value of ground bone, or wood ashes, when they can be obtained pure and unadulterated; there is nothing secret about them, and applied to your soil they will assert their value. But where can these articles be found? Tell me, if you please, you that know, where I can buy finely ground bone, that has not had ground up with it dry bones that have bleached by the roadside twenty years, and are just as rich in fertilizing principle as old plaster torn from your walls? Where can pure wood ashes be obtained except from your own chimney corner, that have neither been leached, nor depreciated by admixtures with worthless materials? In certain soils ground plaster is of great value, and in general, it may be said that the excrement of all animals (dogs excepted) and the mould or decayed product of all vegetable or animal substances, in varying degrees, are good fertilizers, and it is for the cultivator of the soil to determine the respective value and accessibility of each, and then decide upon what manures it is for his interest to rely. RUSTICUS.

Cambridge Farms, March, 1883.

For the New England Farmer.

ANOTHER RANDOLPH NOTION.

A good way to take the chill out of water in the barn yard and melt the ice that will form in cold nights is as follows: Get a tinman to make a tin can about 10 or 12 inches in diameter, and if the water is about two feet deep in the drinking tub, have it about 28 or 30 inches deep. Have some slips of tin soldered on to the bottom, and have them project out sufficiently to allow them to be nailed to the bottom of the water tub to hold the can in place. Of course the water will have to be dipped out to allow of this. When the water has attained its level and is cold enough to need warming, or is iced over, fill up the can with corn cobs to the water level in the can. Then turn in a shovel full of live coals, which will ignite the cobs and they will burn out to ashes in about half an hour; before they are burned entirely out, if need be, fill up again with cobs; this will surely raise the temperature of the water to about 45 or 50 degrees, if the flow of water is not too great into the water tank. If there is a thick coat of ice on the tank when the fire is made, allow it to burn a while to loosen the ice around the can, then throw it out and the water will warm the quicker. It can be used the same to warm water pumped from a well.

If corn cobs are not be had, fine chips that have accumulated in a wood shed, that are half dirt, and are dry, can be used, fire being placed on top. An active stirring will be necessary to have the fire work down. A fire of chips will last twenty-four hours, but will not heat so fast as the cobs burning. Planing chips I think would be first-rate to use, if dry, though I have never tried them. This device is so simple that any one can use, without any cost to speak of, only the tin can, which would not cost over a dollar. One of our townsmen invented a lantern to set under water and burn oil that costs money, and my invention does not, and is free to all, and will work just as I say.

Your notes on Randolph, and its farms and farmers were very interesting. I wish you could have extended your visit to the eastern part of the town, where the best farms are situated. The interval land on the Second branch of the White River, is not to be excelled by any in the State, and you would see some nice farm buildings through that valley as can be found in town, with one or two exceptions. Dairying is the main business, and about seven or eight hundred pounds of quarter-pound prints butter, is sent from this section every week. Winter butter-making is adopted by our best dairymen. Farms are low, however, and farm help scarce; few young men among us, and too many old bachelors. C. S. P.

Randolph, Vt., March 4.

For the New England Farmer.

FARM HELP AGAIN.

BY JOHN DIMON.

Your correspondent in the FARMER of March 17th replies to my article in the FARMER of Feb. 17th by asking the question, "If farmers had a chance to hire a man who could do every kind of farm work, and do it understandingly, and at the proper time, and in a proper way, whether he was told to do it or not, would he be willing to pay him fifty dollars per month and board?" He thinks not, and gives his reasons. I think not and will give mine. No farmer with whom I am acquainted either East, West, North or South can afford to pay such wages. And why not? Because he can not, with all the skill he may be possessed of, and with all the skill his one, two, three or more fifty dollars per month and board hands may bring to bear with him make farming pay, and that is the reason why. Your correspondent further says that, "In most kinds of business, men are paid in proportion to what they can do, not always as to quantity but as to quality as well." Now will this "Farm Hand" please tell us something of the quality of farm work to be done for which the employer can afford to pay the employee fifty dollars per month and board. I am not speaking of farm superintendents, of which those only are or can be qualified who have spent years in hard study and practice, but of farm help, single young men, etc. This "Farm Hand" of yours does not want his wages regulated "By the amount of manure he can shovel or the amount of wood he can saw." I have noticed in my former experience with help that there are a great many employees that do not want their wages regulated by what they can do. They much prefer to be paid for what they think they know than for what they can do. But after all it is what they are able and willing to do that counts as help on the farm. Your "Farm Hand" further says: "There is no class that need trusty farm help more than the farmers; they want men who will do better in their absence than in their presence." This is very true indeed and is the very foundation of my article on "Farm Help" in the FARMER of Feb. 17th. I therein stated that reliable and profitable help was hard to find and the want of which would cause my neighbor to abandon market gardening. I also stated that I was in want of a reliable and trusty young man to assist me in my business the coming season, etc., but alluded to the risk and responsibility of finding such a person who could be hired for what I could afford to pay him. I did not state or think that I could not hire for $50 to $65 per month and board, but knew from a long practical experience that I could not afford to pay half of that sum for a farm hand to work on the farm and help about cattle. I did not want a superintendent or foreman, neither was I looking for a companion, but for a faithful, trusty laboring man.

Brighton, Mass., March 24, 1883.

For the New England Farmer.

HUMUS IN THE SOIL.

In a late number of the FARMER I see mention made of the offices of humus, or vegetable matter in the soil. Many farmers do not appear to appreciate the importance of this subject. Soils without humus settle close and heavy, like sand. Put in the vegetable matter in the form of muck, green crops, or plant roots, and the soil is at once lifted. When full of moisture the vegetable matter expands; when it dries it contracts, leaving the soil light and in good condition for the progress of plant roots. I have a plot of land, the soil of which has been actually deepened by a liberal application of good muck, and its condition and appearance changed for the better. The practice of raising corn fodder is a good one; a large mass of roots are left in the soil. My experience is that soils are improved rapidly, where fodder corn is successively raised. Here is an advantage gained in ensilage farming. I am inclined to the opinion that quite poor soils can be "rejuvenated" by an economical application of phosphates or Stockbridge for a succession of ensilage crops. So here I am, face to face with this great question, though in my mind it is a settled question, and but few farmers can afford to do without the silo. Mine has given me great satisfaction. Farrow cows have fattened this winter as rapidly as on grass, with unexpected profits. So if in some cases milk is not just right from ensilage feed, we can make good beef. This milk question will not stay fixed—will not stay down, no more than would Banquo's ghost, as appears by late transactions, nor never will be so long as producer and consumer are kept apart by contractors standing between. The solution is in the farmers going by the contractors to the consumer, as they do at Syracuse. A few years since I was put on a committee to investigate this subject; I did so, and concluded that the only way out of the difficulty was to adopt their plan of operations. The superintendent at Syracuse manifested so much interest in the subject that he offered to aid personally in the organization of a similar association in Boston. I would inquire what better could be done than for the farmers to get together, and with his aid, organize and begin operations for the fall and winter trade. It is not at all pleasant to live in a continual broil, and the sooner milk raisers get out of it the better. Z. BREED.

Keene, N. H., March 26, 1883.

Correspondence.

ORCHARD NOTES AND HINTS.

If you intend to plant an orchard, do so with the intention of giving the land up wholly to the trees, when they come into full bearing, which, with apples, occurs in from six to ten years. We often hear of orchards "running out," the fruit "degenerating," and trees ceasing to be productive. The trouble is usually with the owner. Year after year he has raised two crops upon the same land, one of fruit and the other of something else, until the land no longer contains the necessary fertilizing properties. Too often, also, in addition to "double cropping," the owner neglects to prune the trees, until each is surrounded by a thick growth of suckers, and the main branches fairly bristle with useless shoots. Both of these sap the life of the tree. Trees, planted at the usual distance, meet at their tops, and the same thing takes place with their roots, which so occupy the soil with their small, hair-like rootlets, that there is not only no room for a surface crop, but the growth of the tree and fruit, in time, demands the application of fertilizers. When commercial manures are not used, an excellent plan is to place about the trunk of each tree, in early spring, two or more bushels of well-rotted stable manure, especially if the orchard be accessible to poultry. Then in April or May scatter a few handfuls of grain upon this manure. This will induce the chickens to stratch over every particle of it in search of the scattered kernels. It thus becomes thoroughly fine and mingled with the soil, and the chickens devour thousands of destructive insects.

Newly planted orchards should be cultivated. Many fruit growers will not allow a crop of any kind to be raised after the trees are set, but this, I think, is too radical. A good plan is to let a crop of potatoes or other vegetables occupy the space between the rows, allowing each tree full possession of as much soil as its size demands, and growing only such crops as require manure, and will leave the soil in as good or better condition than when the trees were first set out. Year by year decrease the planted surface between the trees until they come into full bearing, when the cropping should be discontinued.

Probably the very best treatment of a bearing orchard is to keep it in clover, and pasture pigs upon it. Pigs destroy immense numbers of insects by eating the fallen fruit

was bought and applied in the hill for corn and potatoes, a tablespoonful of the guano to each hill, covered with a little earth according to directions, before dropping the seed. The rotten seed corn showed that the guano was not properly applied, but the beans planted later in the missed hills showed that the guano was a powerful manure. The next trial was with a manufactured superphosphate to be used in the hill to give the crop a start. It did start it early in the season, but at harvest time it was difficult to find the fertilized rows by the increased yield. A year or two later, on the strength of published certificates, a half ton of another brand of superphosphate was purchased for growing potatoes. But the potatoes failed to grow, and no more commercial fertilizers were purchased till the Brighton butchers commenced saving the offal from their slaughtering establishments and putting it up in a condition convenient to ship and to use. Here I thought the farmers of New England had found a waste product that could be prepared and sold for what it was really worth, and I purchased a ton or two for trial, and have continued its use to the present time, generally in preference to any other form of commercial fertilizer in market, though I have found most excellent results from the use of other materials, dissolved bone black, fine steamed bone, nitrate of soda, etc.

After acquiring confidence in the use of commercial fertilizers, it has been my aim to use them in such quantity as would enable me to bring the productive capacity of my land up to its maximum. The use of fertilizers has enabled me to make every acre cultivated as productive as the best acre was when home made stable manure was the sole dependence. Two years ago I had every acre of the tillage land under the plough, and harvested from the twenty-six acres, sixty-six acres of crops and sold both hay and grain, though some grain was purchased. It has been my practice since purchasing commercial fertilizers freely, to use the stable manure near the buildings to save expense in carting, and to apply the fertilizers on those fields which it would be most expensive to reach with heavily loaded teams. Every owner of a hundred acre farm knows that it costs from two to four times as much to haul manure to some of his fields as to others. By using fertilizers on the hills and on distant fields, I have been able to spread my stable manure far more bountifully on the fields near by, and to reduce the cost of hauling very materially. We are often asked

"Does Fertilizer Last"

like stable manure? Will land retain its productive condition under its use as with the use of animal manures? With my six years' experience in the use of commercial fertilizers upon a five acre field kept constantly under the plough and producing from two to three crops per year, I have no hesitation in answering in the affirmative. That field has been manured much cheaper than would have been possible by the use of stable manure, has produced maximum crops, and the soil is more fertile now then when the experiment was begun. It has been my practice to apply a moderate dressing for each crop, but I have occasionally taken a crop without an application of fertilizer for the purpose of testing the fertility of the soil, and in every case the result has been gratifying.

The use of fertilizers at a distance and for second crops that must be put in without the delay that would be caused by waiting to cart on and spread a sufficient quantity of manure, has enabled me to draw my manure at my leisure, often in the late fall or winter. It has enabled me this year to carry nearly a year's stock of manure in advance of immediate wants in place of being one or two years behind as formerly, and as I find most farmers are now.

Now if a Massachusetts farmer can afford to buy commercial fertilizers to use upon land of inferior quality, in place of stable manure, and in preference to making manure from purchased grain, I cannot see why a Vermont farmer who is making the sale of butter a specialty, cannot also afford to buy them and use them on *better* land. Good land certainly cannot require so great an outlay to make it fertile as poor land will require. The cost of sending good butter from Vermont to Boston, is little more than the cost of sending it from a distance of twenty miles from the city, and by the system of freighting fertilizers, adopted by some of the largest manufacturers, the cost of a car load of fertilizer is nearly uniform all through New England. I doubt not that many of you are ready to ask, Which fertilizer do you recommend as being the best for Vermont farmers to buy? That is a question that is beyond my power at the present time to answer.

I do not believe there is *any* one kind of fertilizer that would be the cheapest and best for every one to buy. On my own soil I have found something approaching what is termed a complete manure, to give the most satisfactory results. It is sometimes made by mixing together 1050 pounds of animal dust, made from blood and waste meat from the slaughter houses, 600 pounds of finely ground steamed bone, 250 pounds of muriate of potash, and 100 pounds of dissolved bone. The meat is cooked, and that and the blood are both dried thoroughly by artificial heat, so that the whole mass when mixed will run freely through distributing machines, or keep several months without heating or becoming caked.

I have used unmixed substances for purposes of experiment, but never with full satisfaction. Yet in other sections of the country single substances for a time seem to be more convenient to buy. The fertilizer manufacturers themselves, if honest, will not try to tell you with certainty what each of you should use. They did once, but they have learned better now. If you will make half the effort to learn what your soil most needs, that the fertilizer manufacturers have made to find out what they ought to sell you, you will be far better prepared to buy on your own judgment than I ever can be to advise you. My aim has been to show that if you can do a living business now, by working farms that are neither half stocked nor half manured, you can, by buying judiciously of commercial fertilizers offered you in the open market, and using them properly, so change the relative proportion between the cost of labor and the crops grown, that the net profits from your farms may be materially increased.

The Western farmer makes his profits by working large areas of rich soil, and by leaving it poorer than he found it. If we in New England would hold our own against Western competition, we must learn to make our profits, first, from small areas well cultivated, and then from larger, as our means, ability, or ambition may permit, at the same time keeping our soil in an improving condition, so that it will produce a larger crop next year than it did this, or produce it at a cheaper rate.

When we will learn to do this, I believe it will not be so difficult to keep our sons and daughters on the farm in sufficient numbers to make New England society, and especially New England country life, equal to the highest ideal of those of her children who have loved her best.

New England Farmer.

BOSTON:
SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1883.

WEALTH IN CATTLE.

It is estimated that the annual cattle sales in the United States amount to about $800,000,000. This wealth has been greatly increased by the large augmentation of thoroughbred cattle. The "American Herd Book" has been extended to twenty-three volumes. These volumes are occupied with the record and pedigree of 70,000 cows and 47,000 bulls, and all of class, viz: Durhams or Shorthorns. The best beef which finds its way to market is that of graded Durham cattle. *The Agricultural Review* makes this comment:—One not intimate with the subject might suppose that with such an array in numbers of our shorthorns the prices of them would gradually diminish at both the public and private sales, now so frequent and in such large numbers in our States. Such, however, is not the fact; average sales are now equal in prices to what they have ever been. During the last five years the public sales have annually averaged three thousand animals—bulls, cows and heifers—at an average price of one hundred and sixty-two dollars ($162) per head, while probably an equal number have been sold at private sales and at somewhat higher prices. Many of them have sold for $1,000 and up to even $10,000 each, so esteemed for pedigree and quality are they by our enterprising breeders. Much higher prices have been obtained in some past years, even as high as $25,000 and upwards for single animals from eminent English breeders, who have come here after them; but this was in a time of high excitement in Shorthorn rivalry, and need be noted only as one of the extraordinary fluctuations in their progress. The unfamiliar reader may ask, "Where is the great demand for these cattle? Where the market for the several thousand bulls annually produced?" The question is readily answered—untold herds of cattle by hundreds of thousands roam over the broad ranches of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado and California, of descendants of the original Spanish importations into Mexico from Spain in the sixteenth century. Ranging over the vast plains and pampas of that mild climate, they increased multitudinously. Texas became full of them, New Mexico also, and since the incorporation of these countries with ours, uncouth and ragged as they were in their wild condition, those cattle have been brought under the subjection of civilized stockmen, arranged into herds, branded with the marks of their owners, and, at marketable age, driven through the Indian Territory into Kansas, and thence to Missouri and Chicago markets, either for immediate slaughter, as their conditions would afford, or sold to the graziers and feeders for a better market Eastward. These wild cattle were unfit for choice beef, but the cows, crossed on their ranches by shorthorn bulls, produced tolerably good steers, partaking strongly of the blood and forms of their sires, and becoming marketable animals, with good pasturage and grain-topping off in the hands of the corn-growing graziers who purchased them.

The grading up of cattle in the West and Southwest has been going on rapidly within the last ten years. It would be difficult to decide whether Illinois or Kentucky is the centre of the Shorthorn breeding interest in this country. The centre, wherever it may be, is a movable one. The Texan steer, that is, the original, broad-horned, half-wild animal, is rapidly disappearing. Droves of these cattle are now rarely seen. They have been displaced by better ones.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Monday being town-meeting day in several of the towns in this Commonwealth, both branches of the legislature adjourned over from Friday night to Tuesday morning. The proceedings since our last have been enlivened by the presentation of two reports from the Senate judiciary committee on the Governor's veto of the Somerville Wharf Co. bill, the majority dissenting from the conclusions of His Excellency, in a report full of pungent sarcasm and ridicule, which has excited universal attention. A bill has been presented and rejected in the Senate, providing for the division of tax bills, so that a man could vote by the payment of a State tax of seven cents. The house of representatives has voted by a large majority for the bill to permit the recovery of damages for injuries received in Sunday travelling. The house has also defeated the resolve for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors, and has killed the bills to regulate the practice of pharmacy, and to amend the dog laws in favor of sheep raisers. Both branches of the Legislature have voted in favor of the resolve for biennial elections.

But if legislative proceedings for the week have been comparatively devoid of interest, the same can hardly be said of the hearing before the committee on public charitable institutions in the matter of the charges against the management of the State alms-house at Tewksbury, made by the Governor in his inaugural address. This at least, has been sensational enough, and the testimony adduced has been shocking enough, provided it were all true, or even one-half true. But the other side of the story is yet to be heard, and the character and antecedents of some of the witnesses thus far examined, are not such as to induce the most implicit faith in their revelations. Dr. John Dixwell, a well-known physician of this city, testified that from 1870 to 1873, while he was in the Harvard medical school, several hundred bodies, annually, of infants under a year old, were brought to the school for dissection; they were brought in trunks, in a country team, and the witness understood from the janitor, who had charge of the matter, that they came from the Tewksbury alms-house, which institution is, under certain well defined statutory provisions, a legitimate source of supply of bodies for that purpose. Bodies of paupers dying at the alms-house, when claimed by relatives, are buried there, but the testimony of one Chase, formerly employed at the institution, went to show that some of these bodies were afterward dug up, and sent to the medical school, the officials at the alms-house receiving pay for them. In one case application was made by a mother for the body of her child after it had been carried away, but to avoid a scene, she was shown a coffin filled with blocks of wood, over which funeral services were held, and the coffin was buried. The testimony of one Dudley, also at one time employed at the alms-house, was much to the same effect; he also testified to having known of boxes being sent away secretly by night from the alms-house, containing bed-spreads, blankets, sheeting, and similar articles. Trunks also were carried away by visitors who had come to the institution empty-handed. He had also seen the matron of the institution, secretly and under cover of night, opening the trunks belonging to the paupers, and removing wearing apparel and the like, which were afterward cut over and re-modeled to fit members of her own family. According to this witness, inmates were systematically starved and neglected; the insane patients were kept in a terribly filthy condition, babies were dosed with morphine to keep them quiet, and of 73 children whom he personally knew to have been in that institution, only one survived. The investigation will doubtless continue for two or three weeks longer.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The series of meetings for the consideration of practical agricultural and horticultural questions, which have been conducted by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, came to a close on Saturday last, the subject for discussion, "Sports Physiologically Considered" being opened by Mr. J. W. Talbot. He began with some explanatory remarks and illustrations on the terms used in relation to "sports" and "hybridizing" in reference to plant propagation, and said that no natural plant or tree can of itself alone ever change its kind. On this fact depends the permanency of varieties. All writers admit that every cell is formed in the cambium by the protoplasm. According to their description, the protoplasm is one of the most wonderful agents in the world. It has an inherent power of motion as persistent and independent as the beating of the heart, and even more so, for while the heart is always confined to the same relative spot, the protoplasm changes its locality, performs various kinds of motions, and seems to be endowed with a wisdom to foresee and plan the most varied operations. The protoplasm is the agent by which all vegetable growth is carried on. By the improved microscope we can see it begin to rotate and take form as it secretes the substance with which it surrounds itself within a cell wall as perfect as the shell of an egg. Thus the nucleus, the cell sap and the cell wall constitute a parent cell. The nucleus is simply a living protoplasm, which, as soon as the first cell is completed, divides itself into two parts. Each taking an end of the cell, begins its rotary motion, and divides the cell wall, and from the half each forms a new cell as perfect as the first. Thus from one cell two are formed, each to be again divided, and thus on to infinity. But when a sufficient number of cells is formed, one above another, a new work commences, with which we are particularly interested. The protoplasm in the perpendicular row of cells begins to absorb the end walls which are in contact with each other. It is the union of the protoplasm, or the contents of these cells, as it absorbs the cell walls between them and recommences cell-building, that gives the key to the origin of sports. It is a process which is constantly going on in plant growth.

Beyond the simple formation of cells this union seems to be the means of the most important changes. The grains of pollen in a blossom are admitted to be independent male cells, which may be removed from one plant to another. In the same blossoms where the male cells are formed are the ovules, or female cells, which cannot be removed without destroying them. These male and female cells are not independent parent cells; that is, they cannot by division form other cells. Separately they can do nothing toward building up the tree, but soon perish. But bring the pollen or male cell, in contact with the ovule, or female cell, and they at once absorb the cell wall between them, unite their contents, and together form a new cell of a new plant. In this way every seed is formed by the union of the contents of two cells. And here we can see how no plant can of itself ever change its kind. If the pollen or male cell, uniting with the female cell, be of the same kind, then the embryo or seed cell must be the same and the plant will be the same. But let the pollen or male cell be of a different variety, and although they will unite in the same way, yet the same embryo or seed cell will be unlike either. It will be a mixed or hybrid cell and the plant coming from it will be like it.

Thus we see that all hybrids come from the union or mixing of the contents of two cells. The same is true of all cross-fertilized seeds. Two cells of different varieties unite to form a seed cell; hence the term "variety hybrid" applies to every crossed variety. When two cells thus unite, each contains a nucleus, which appears to be little more than a small protoplasm. But what gives this little particle or collection of protoplasm in the male cell the power to produce such different results when uniting with female cells of different varieties? In a natural tree, isolated from all others, every seed or embryo cell will be true to its kind. But in a grafted tree bearing several kinds of fruit, perhaps no two seeds will produce the same kind. Now every nucleus or primordial cell as formed in the protoplasm should determine the kind, but this is not the fact; neither is it the root that affords the sap, nor the leaf that elaborates it, nor the protoplasm formed from it. Each kind of wood in a tree must have the power to determine its own kind of fruit, and the nuclei or primordial cells have their kind determined by the wood where they are matured and not where they originated. Every kind of wood imparts something to every parent cell matured in it that determines what kind of fruit the tree coming from it shall bear. If there is any way by which the contents of two of these cells, determined by different kinds of wood, should be united, would not the union be a hybrid? All sports come from a union of cells of different varieties. The bud cells may be split and the halves of different ones joined, thus mixing their contents as effectually united.

Ex-President Wilder said that the essay was one of remarkable interest. We know how cells are conjoined and lie one above another in the tree; whether called graft hybrids or sports, the philosophy is the same. He had himself many sports which had been fixed for years—camellias for instance. Mr. Lothrop said the subject of vegetable physiology is one of the most complicated in science. Many of the writers in Germany are trying to explain old mysteries by the use of new phrases. He would define a sport as something whose origin we do not see and do not know. When you get certainty they cease to be sports. Mr. C. M. Hovey dissented from the theory that two buds can be joined so as to have one function. Mr. W. C. Strong said that it is the different kinds of protoplasm that produce the different varieties in seed; but to apply the theory to sports admits of grave doubt. He questioned the correctness of the theory that a bud contains but one cell. Brief remarks were added by Mr. Leander Wetherell, Mr. Talbot and others, after which President Hayes announced the close of the season's discussions and expressed his warm appreciation of the labors of the Committee on Discussion, and all who had contributed to the interest of the meetings, which had been unsurpassed by any former season. Ex-President Wilder and the Rev. J. B. Muzzey added testimony to the valuable services of the President, the Committee on Discussions, and the Secretary, Mr. J. W. Manning.

SOWING FERTILIZERS.—An inquiry was recently made in these columns for a practical machine for sowing commercial fertilizers, evenly and economically. We replied that there was one "out West" that was meant to be attached to a horse rake; but we have since found that it could be obtained much nearer home. It is apparently simple and efficacious, sowing fertilizer, ashes, plaster, &c., with equal facility, and can also be used for sowing grain. It is for sale in this city by George Tyler, No. 19 South Market Street.

RUBBER COATE SCYTHED first-rate, said G. R. CAMPBELL & Co., Cherryfield, Me.

THE BARNSTABLE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the spring meeting of the Executive Committee of the Barnstable County Agricultural Society in Barnstable, Henry Loring of Barnstable was awarded the first premium on a field crop of rye; Lorenzo Serles the second premium on rye. Special premiums of $15, $10 and $5, are offered by Mrs. Azariah Eldredge of Yarmouth, for the best conducted experiment in raising beans on not less than a quarter of an acre of land, in the county, by a boy under sixteen years of age. The Farmers' Institute will be held this year between the 1st of October and the 20th of December.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says there are still agricultural villages in England where the laborers do not taste meat from one year's end to another. At one such village in Essex some of the meat from which beef tea had been made was given to a laborer, who exclaimed, as he devoured the tasteless and rather indigestible mass, "Oh, if I had some of this every day it would make a new man of me." The curate has made arrangements for obtaining large consignments of this emasculated food from the London hospitals, and it is eagerly bought by the villagers.

An Enthusiastic Endorsement.

GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879.—GENTS—Whoever you are, I don't know; but I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which unnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever conferred on mankind. TIM BURCH.

MRS. S. E. WING of Hampden, Me., writes: "I have used several bottles of your Wheat Bitters and think them an excellent remedy."

THE Charleston *Courier* says that the one blot upon the otherwise excellent penitentiary system of South Carolina is the farming out of convicts. Many of these convicts are sold out to the proprietors of phosphate mines, where the annual death rate is from 10 to 12 per cent, and where those who outlive the severity of the labor return to the prison too enfeebled to continue the work and having diseases which nothing but death can relieve.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

THAT slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may be fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

E. C. HUTCHINSON, Milford, N. H., says that every farmer would have an Osborne Plow Sulky if they knew how nicely they do the work.

Miscellaneous Items.

☞ Several inches of snow fell at Washington, on Saturday, March 31st.

☞ The reduction of the public debt for month of March is estimated to be $9,500,000.

☞ A man was frozen to death, while attempting to walk from Barre to Orange, Vt., last Friday.

☞ A bed of coal six and a half feet thick, two and a half miles long and a half mile wide, has been opened in Pulaski County, Va.

☞ An effort is being made in New Hampshire to prevent further destruction of the forests in the vicinity of the White Mountains.

☞ Mrs. Meaker was hanged at Windsor, Vt., last Friday. She maintained her fortitude to the last.

☞ A large meeting of milk producers was held at Peterboro', N. H., on Saturday to make arrangements for starting a creamery.

☞ A meteorologist in Worcester figures it that that the past winter was the coldest, as a whole, in forty-four years.

☞ New Hampshire has 32,181 farms, of which 13,935 are over 100 acres in extent. The total value of farm products in 1881 was $13,474,330.

☞ An exchange says: "Portland, Oregon, charges $800 for her liquor licenses, and the result is an idle police force and an empty jail."

CANCERS AND OTHER TUMORS

are treated with unusual success by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Send stamp for pamphlet.

☞ An earthquake occurred in several portions of California last Friday, heavy enough to crack brick buildings, smash plate-glass windows and do other damage.

☞ The Canadian government has granted a subsidy of $24,000 per annum to the monthly line of steamers between Antwerp and Canada.

☞ The stockholders of the Boston & Maine and Eastern Roads, have authorized the lease of the Eastern to the Boston & Maine, by a practically unanimous vote.

☞ The big organ has at last really been sold, and will be removed during the coming summer. It is hinted that the hall itself is to be transformed into an opera house.

☞ The Mississippi river and its tributaries are again rising, submerging many small plantations, and doing much damage to the Texas Pacific Railroad track.

☞ Special dispatches from the principal points of the entire winter wheat growing section are not encouraging for an abundant harvest.

☞ The severest snow storm of the season raged at Fredericksburg, Va., during Saturday, March 31st. Vegetation has not sufficiently advanced to sustain material injury.

☞ Indian difficulties are reported in New Mexio, Arizona, and Wyoming, and several settlers have been massacred. A general Indian war is among the probabilities for the coming summer.

FOR weak lungs, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, consumption, night sweats and all lingering coughs, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is a sovereign remedy. Superior to cod liver oil. By druggists.

☞ It is understood that the Attorney General has expressed the opinion that the President may temporarily fill the position of Postmaster General, and take time to deliberate upon the permanent appointment.

☞ Petroleum dealers in Asia Minor buy empty American cans, and fill them with the inferior oil that is produced on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and then work off the product as genuine American oil.

☞ Gen. N. B. Buford, died in Chicago last week. He was born in Kentucky in 1807, and graduated at West Point in 1827. He held the rank of Brigadier-General of volunteers, during the war of the rebellion.

☞ The Essex Agricultural Society will hold a Farmers' Institute and Free Meeting at Dr. Loring's farm, Salem, on Tuesday, April 17, when there will be an exhibition and trial of sulky, swivel and common ploughs, harrows, &c.

☞ Steamship men report that the Europe-bound travel has set in in larger dimensions than usual so early in the spring season. The Servia of the Cunard line, which sailed from New York on Wednesday, carried 350 cabin passengers, the largest number ever carried by any steamer at this time of the year.

☞ The treasury department has promulgated the law governing the inspection of imported teas, with a view to a prevention of the importation of adulterated teas, with the rules and regulations. This law was passed in January last. In February, the dealers imported 3,000,000 pounds of adulterated tea. In January, they had imported but 800,000 pounds. After this they will not be able to import any.

☞ The claims of insurance companies under the Geneva award, aggregate $2,086,763.

☞ Hon. William H. Wood, Judge of probate and insolvency for Plymouth county, is dead.

☞ One hundred and fifty persons have left the island of Achill, county of Mayo, on the west coast of Ireland, and sailed for America on the steamer Nestorian. They were driven from their homes by famine.

☞ The Harwood leather board manufactory at Leominster, Mass., owned by N. & J. A. Harwood, was entirely destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The loss will amount to about $100,000.

☞ Matthew McCaffrey, who murdered his wife and mother at Waterbury, Vt., about a year ago, has been found not guilty by reason of insanity and has been sent to the Insane Asylum at Brattleboro'.

☞ The Trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society at Lewiston have authorized President Prince to procure plans and estimates for an exhibition building on the grounds for agricultural implements.

☞ Northern capitalists are purchasing large tracts of timber land in Alabama, and when the Northern sources of supply are exhausted extensive lumbering operations will be carried on in that State.

☞ The Great Western Insurance Company of New York has filed a petition against the United States for the recovery of upward of $500,000, the amount of their claim against the Geneva award, with interest.

☞ James F. Edmunds of Newton was last week released from the State prison, where he had about two years more to serve on a 5½ years' sentence for forgery. Pardon was granted on account of the ill-health of Mr. Edmands, who had a stroke of paralysis recently.

☞ The Nicaragua Canal Company has got tired of waiting for action by Congress, and is taking active steps in the direction of beginning work without it. Engineer Menocal says the canal can be completed in five years, and at much less cost than De Lesseps Panama canal.

☞ The outlook for crops on the Pacific coast is better. Dispatches from San Francisco say that copious rains are falling, and that the wheat prospects are improving. Light rains have fallen at Portland, Or., Olympia, Wash., and Sacramento and San Diego, Cal.

☞ The Bath, Me., *Times* remarks: "The amount of ice this winter in this State and its depth in some places is almost beyond belief. Such a winter has not been heard of for some time. A friend who has been up among the lakes says that in most of them the ice is four feet in thickness, clear and hard as can be."

☞ The coinage executed at the United States mint in Philadelphia during March, aggregated 6,087,752 pieces, valued at $1,114,073.81. This amount was made up of 900,619 silver dollars, 619 half dollars, 619 quarter dollars, 574,619 dimes, 2,583,438 five-cent pieces, 3919 three-cent pieces, and 2,623,919 cents.

☞ Secret service officers have arrested in New York, James H. Baldwin, from Brandon, Vt. Upward of $100 in counterfeit 5-cent pieces, several bogus half-dollars and tools for coining the base metal were found. Baldwin said he was led into the business by a man named Gill, whom the officers arrested later. Gill is an old offender.

☞ The Connecticut River Lumber Company has delivered on the bank of that stream, opposite Colebrook, N. H., 9,000,000 feet of lumber. They also have, on the second Connecticut Lake, 20,000,000 feet more, and have purchased of the Beatties of Maidstone, Vt., 8,000,000 feet. As soon as the river and the lakes open 300 lumbermen will begin work on the annual drive.

☞ The Department of Agriculture has leased a piece of ground in the outskirts of the city of Washington to be used as an experiment farm and hospital in connection with investigations of diseases of animals. Dr. E. B. Salmon, who has for a number of years been employed by the department in the investigation of diseases of cattle, swine and poultry, will take charge of the work.

☞ So great a demand has been made for space at the Railway Exposition, to be held in Chicago in June, that it has been decided to add largely to the floor space of the present building and to erect an immense annex, altogether adding about 200,000 square feet of space available for exhibitors. The steam supply will be increased from 200 horse power to 600, and it is expected that a 100 horse power boiler will be placed in the annex.

"FEMALE COMPLAINTS."

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—I was sick for six years, and could scarcely walk about the house. My breath was short and I suffered from pain in my breast and stomach all the time; also from palpitation and an internal fever, or burning sensation, and experienced frequent smothering or choking sensations. I also suffered from pain low down across my bowels and in my back, and was much reduced in flesh. I have used your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription," and feel that I am well.

Very respectfully,
DELILAH B. MCMILLAN, Arlington, Ga.

☞ The movement of English capitalists to secure grazing lands at the South, as well as mineral, coal and timber tracts, instead of going to the far and fast-receding Western frontier, is attracting favorable attention. In Virginia, and other of the Border States, the grass, water and climate are all favorable for breeding the best stock of all kinds, and if English capital, knowledge and enterprise can give stock raising new impetus there, it is likely that some rivulets from the stream of emigration may be turned in that direction.

☞ Officers of the Panama Canal Company in New York say that there are now about 6000 men at work on the canal. More than half the line is under contract, and work is proceeding upon other parts. One of the contracts embraces about seven miles on the Atlantic side and another about the same on the Pacific side. Both were taken by American companies. The dense under growth has been removed from sea to sea, and much else done to promote the work, which it is expected will be completed in about seven years.

☞ The crop reports from Oregon and Idaho are highly encouraging. Idaho has increased its acreage about forty per cent, and Oregon about twenty per cent. Indeed it is believed that notwithstanding the greatly increased home consumption, eastern Oregon and Washington will export 130,000 tons of wheat or more, and the Willamette valley about 225,000 tons. The Pacific Slope reports an early spring, and a season specially favorable for early farming. In Utah the protected meadows are green with the young grass, and spring work is well advanced.

☞ The annual reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac, will be held at Washington, on the 16th and 17th of next month, the exercises of the occasion including a grand parade on the first day, and a banquet on the second. Among those who are announced to speak at the banquet, are President Arthur, Secretaries Frelinghuysen and Lincoln, Atty.-Gen. Brewster, Ex-President Hayes, Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Hancock and Schurz, Admiral Porter, Charles Dudley Warner and Ex-Governor Curtin.

SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS.—"Thus always to tyrants," says Virginia upon her coat-of-arms, and with this motto is a vigorous form with his foot upon a prostrate usurper. Fitting device and motto for Hunt's Remedy. Thus does it tread down usurping disease, and thus does it speak to ailments that baffle the skill of the medical profession. There are no diseases so bold, yet so insidious and dangerous, and at the same time persistent and multiform in manifestations, as the diseases of the kidneys and liver. And yet here is the domain of Hunt's Remedy. The experience of thousands proves that it does all that is claimed for it, effects cures of cases that have been hopeless, and turns despair into joy. Yes, it sets its foot upon the tyrant, kidney disease, and cries out to the world, *Sic semper tyrannis*.

The World Abroad.

SUMMARY OF LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES.

Great Britain.

Of English happenings during the past week, the one, which, if not really the most important, has at least caused the most comment, is the sudden death of John Brown, the somewhat celebrated Scotchman who has for several years been the personal servant of Her Majesty. English papers are filled with anecdotes of his fidelity to the Queen, and his unpopularity with several other members of the Royal Family and among the nobility, who were not at all pleased with the attentions that were bestowed upon him by the Queen, nor with the arrogance which his position had developed in him. It is asserted that his death was caused by over-exertion and exposure in endeavoring to trace the assailants of Lady Florence Dixie, and by his disappointment at being unable to find any clue. Now that Lady Florence's mysterious assailants are pretty clearly shown to have been the lineal and legitimate descendants of Falstaff's men in buckram, it is not to be wondered at that they eluded the search of even the personal attendant of Royalty itself.

The Fenian scare continues to rage with unabated violence, and on account of the steady stream of letters containing threats of death and destruction of buildings which continue to be received by prominent persons and government functionaries, the previous precautions against the execution of those threats are not remitted, but new ones are also being devised and carried out. This is particularly the case in London. The gas works are carefully guarded against surprises, and none but known and trusted hands are allowed on the premises. The war office has taken the question of explosives in hand with vigor and determination. Among other measures taken for the purpose of thwarting dynamite workers, it has ordered that experiments be undertaken with a view to preparing an analysis of the various forms and the component parts of all substances that are capable of being employed as explosives. The result of their work will be given to the police, and it is believed that the ingenuity of the men who are now engaged in the manufacture and use of this diabolic contrivance will be thwarted by this means.

The *St. James's Gazette* publishes a letter which has come into the possession of one of its editors, and which asserts that the Fenians are engaged in sending packages containing linen infected with small-pox to persons who are obnoxious to the Irish national party.

The members of the Armagh assassination Society, convicted of conspiracy to murder have been sentenced to penal servitude for periods varying from five to ten years.

At the same time affairs in Ireland are absolutely becoming quieter, and the police force in Dublin, Limerick, and other "centres of disaffection" has been reduced.

France.

The French government announces a change of policy in its relations to Madagascar, and that the new policy will be milder than seemed possible when the war vessels were first sent out. The altered situation, as stated by the government, is due to the conciliatory disposition shown by the native tribes with which the French troops and sailors have come in contact. French hostilities will therefore not be directed against the tribes, but will be confined to measures for chastising the Queen and the counsellors by whom her course was influenced.

The London *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says that before France opens hostilities in Madagascar she will issue a circular note to the powers explaining the motives for her action.

Louise Michel, the celebrated communist leader, has been arrested, having, in effect, surrendered herself to the authorities.

Thirty-one persons were killed and sixty-eight injured by a boiler explosion at St. Dizier on Sunday.

Germany.

The 68th birthday of Bismarck was celebrated at Berlin on Sunday last; there was a military parade, concerts, &c., with felicitations from the Emperor, and many of the crowned heads of Europe.

An uneasy feeling prevails in Lorraine among that part of the population who retain and still quietly avow their fealty to the French government. This occasionally breaks out into unwonted agitation. Such is the case now; the immediate cause of excitement is an address just issued by Deputy Antoine, in which he acknowledges the receipt of money collected by the patriotic league for the benefit of the sufferers by recent inundations along the Rhine, and appeals to the French government not to forget those unhappy children of France, who, although parted from her temporarily by force of arms, are awaiting the day of revenge.

Russia.

The revolutionary party has issued a proclamation, announcing that their preparations to meet the coronation of the Czar are complete, and that they have every hope of success in fully carrying out long devised plans. The proclamation contains a warning to all persons that they shall, if valuing their personal safety, keep at a distance from the Czar during the ceremony of the coronation. The pronunciamento of the revolutionists concludes with these words, "We will strike once more for the freedom of Russia." The proclamation is printed in letters of red, and is bordered with stripes of the same color.

General Items.

The craters of Mount Etna are again in a state of activity. The rumblings of the volcano are frequent, and signs of an earthquake are becoming more evident.

Rome has celebrated, with great pomp, the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of the greatest of painters, Raphael.

It is stated that the several European governments are considering measures to compel the Swiss government to prevent assassins plotting in Geneva.

Over 100 lives were lost by shipwrecks in the recent gale on the coast of the British islands.

"THE ONLY THING THAT EVER DID ME ANY GOOD."—Writing of the very remarkable improvement in her condition which followed the use of a single Home Treatment supply, a patient at Walworth, New York, says: "It has been about one month since I used up my three months' supply of Oxygen, and I am feeling quite well again. Do not have any cough now, nor hoarseness. It is the only thing that ever did me any good, and I thank you very much for the wonderful good it has done for me. I do all my work—can walk quite a distance: Do not seem to get tired. I have not done so much work for almost two years as I do now. Could but just get around the house when I first commenced using the Oxygen." Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its nature, action, and results, with reports of cases and full information, *sent free*. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Markets.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1883.

There are not many changes to note in the produce market, the principal features being the gradual settling down in the prices of butter, always to be looked for at this time of year, and the activity among the dealers in Southern "truck," a branch of the trade that is, every year, growing more and more important.

Butter.—Receipts of the week 6447 pkgs and 2919 bxs. Freshly made new-milk dairy butter is arriving rather more freely, and commands full prices. Very choice freshly made creamery also would bring high figures, if there were any to be had, but there are only occasional small lots to be found—hardly enough to make a quotation. The general tone of the market is weak, and concessions are freely made on the lower grades. A few creameries are quoted at 32c, and an occasional dairy at 28c, but the general range is from 25@28c per lb for choice, freshly made creameries, with fall creameries at 20@25c, and summer do at 15@20c; choice fall dairies at 20@24c; fair to good at 16@18c, with bakers' and inferior butter at 10@13c per lb.

Cheese.—Receipts of the week 1066 boxes and—pkgs. The market continues very strong and prices for choice lots are firm, though there is rather a weaker feeling for inferior and low grade goods. Choice lots of factory are quoted at 14@14½c per lb, with some sales at higher figures.

Eggs.—Receipts of the week 3016 boxes and 659 bbls. The supply is not over large, and prices remain for the present without much change, though a few days of warm weather would be likely to increase receipts and lower prices. We quote fresh Eastern at 20@21c; fresh Vermont and New Hampshire at 20@21c; Northern at 19@20c; best fresh Southern at 19@20c, and fresh Western at 19@20c.

Beans.—The market is moderately active and prices are not much changed, except for yellow eyes, which are a shade lower. We quote large hand-picked pea beans at $2 50; choice small hand-picked do at $2 55@2 60, and choice screened do at $2 40@2 50; hand-picked medium at $2 40@2 45; choice screened do at $2 30@2 35; common beans at $2 00@2 25; choice improved yellow-eyes at $3 35@3 40; old-fashioned yellow-eyes at $3 25@3 30, and red kidneys nominal at $3 50@3 55.

Vegetables.—There is a very active demand for potatoes for seed, and prices are firm, though a shade lower than last week, owing to increased receipts. We quote Northern Rose at 90@95c per bush; Eastern Rose at 95c@$1 00; Prolifics at 95@98c; Peerless at 85@90c; White Brooks at 80@85c; Burbank Seedlings at 90@95c; Silver Dollars at 85@90c; Chenangoes at 85@90c per bush. Native cabbages are selling at $2 25@2 75 per bbl; onions at $2 25@3 00 per bbl; beets at $1 per bush; flat turnips at 50c per bush, and carrots 50c per bush. Squash continues scarce at $100 per ton for Hubbard, with Norfolk spinach at $3 00@3 50 per bbl; kale at 75c@$1 25; dandelions at $1 25@1 50 per bush, and lettuce dull at 30@50c per doz. A few string beans from Florida are in market, at $4 50@5 00 per crate. Cucumbers are quoted at $1 50@2 50 per doz.

Fruit.—There has been a moderate demand for apples and prices remain without much change. We quote choice Baldwins at $3 75; fancy at $4 00@4 25 per bbl. Evaporated apples are quiet and easy at 15@18c, while Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced command 8¼@10c, and North Carolina sliced 7@11c per lb. Strawberries are beginning to be almost plenty in the market, prices ranging from 30@60c per box.

Poultry.—The market has continued moderately active. Fresh-killed chickens sell at 28@30c. Grouse are higher. We quote geese at 12@13c; ducks at 16@18c; Northern chickens nominal at 18@21c; Western do at 18@19c; fowls and chickens mixed at 13@16c; choice young Northern turkeys nominal at 23@24c; fair to good do at 18@21c, and Western turkeys at 21@22c for choice, and fair to good at 16@20c per lb.

Fresh Meats.—The market for beef is quiet, and there appears to be an ample supply. We quote hind quarters at 10@13½c, and fore do at 6½@8c per lb. Mutton and lamb are in comparatively light supply, and prices are firm. We quote good mutton at 10@11c per lb; common to fair at 8@9c; choice lamb at 11@12c; common at 9@10c. Eastern veal at 10@11c, with Worcester county at 10@11½c.

Hay and Straw.—There is a steady demand for hay, and prices remain entirely without change. We quote choice prime hay at $16@17, with some fancy cars at $18; medium hay at $14@15; choice Eastern fine at $15; poor at $11@13, and damaged at $11@14, with Eastern swale at $9@10; rye straw steady at $14 for choice, and oat straw at $9 ⅌ ton.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—A few consignments of sugar are coming in from the country, but they are mostly old stock worked over, and will not command over 7@8c per lb. We have, however, seen some genuine new sugar, which was sold at 15@16c per pound, in small cakes. We have seen no new syrup, but quite a supply of old has suddenly appeared on the market, which is offered at 75@90c per gal.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

Boston, April 2, 1883.

There is no mistake about the tone of the market. Buyers have been few and far between and to effect sales concessions have been made. The business, in fact, has been the smallest for many months and some forced sales have been made at comparatively low figures. There is no good reason for any decided change. Stocks of desirable Wool are very much reduced, but since the first of January manufacturers have been free buyers, their wants are well supplied for the present, and they have, in consequence, withdrawn from the market, for the present.

There is, however, an exception to this. The combing and delaine manufacturers are finding a large sale for their productions and are free buyers of Wool suited to their wants. Stocks of this description are very much reduced and the business in consequence has been comparatively light. The large importations of combing Wool from Great Britain indicate that manufacturers are confident of a large trade ahead and are preparing themselves to meet it. The sales of the week have been 126,800 lbs and include considerable fine delaine at 44@46c ⅌ lb, and the market is firm at these figures. Some low No 2 and medium combing have been sold at 38@43c ⅌ lb. Canada combing is also held with considerable firmness and the feeling is pretty strong for nearly all kinds of combing Wool.

Unwashed fleeces have been very quiet this week, and the sales quite small compared with the transactions of some previous weeks. Stocks, however, are small and very much broken.

Pulled Wool continues to sustain a better range of prices than fleece. Choice Eastern and Maine supers continue to command the extreme prices previously noticed, further sales having been made at 45@48c ⅌ lb.

Sales of the week have been as follows, amounting in all to 1,487,000 lbs foreign and domestic.

Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces—The sales include 22,000 lbs X and XX at 43@44c; 60,000 lbs X and XX at 41@44c; 15,000 lbs X at 43; 2500 lbs XX at 44c; 3000 lbs X at 43c; 14,000 lbs X at 42c; and 4000 lbs X and above at 42c ⅌ lb.

Michigan Fleeces—The sales include 14,400 lbs X at 41c; and 7500 lbs X at 40@41c ⅌ lb.

New York and other Fleeces—The sales include 2000 lbs New York X on private terms; 12,200 lbs, including all grades at 32@50c; 700 lbs No 2 fleeces at 40c; 18,000 lbs No 2 and medium fleeces at 35@40c; 10,000 lbs fleeces at 38c; 1200 lbs low fleeces at 36c; and 1200 lbs low fleeces at 25@34c ⅌ lb.

Combing and Delaine Fleeces—The sales include 25,000 lbs No 1 combing at 48@50c; 6000 lbs fine delaine at 46c; 300 lbs No 1 combing at 50c; 5000 lbs Ohio delaine at 45c; 23,000 lbs fine delaine at 44c; 44,500 lbs combing and delaine at 44@48c; 6000 lbs medium combing at 40@43c; 5000 lbs at 40c; 3000 lbs No 2 combing at 41c; 3000 lbs low combing at 38c; 1500 lbs at 33c; and 4500 lbs at 34c ⅌ lb.

Georgia and Texas Wool—The sales include 3000 lbs fine Kansas at 23c; 6000 lbs Territory at 22c; 7000 lbs carpet at 18c; 27,000 lbs medium Territory on private terms; 25,000 lbs Texas at 26c; 3000 lbs Texas at 29c; 50,000 lbs fall Texas on private terms; and 2000 lbs Georgia at 30c ⅌ lb.

Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleeces—The sales include 19,000 lbs at 27½@33c; 27,000 lbs at 24@30c; 800 lbs at 20@26c; 2000 lbs coarse at 22c; 2000 lbs black at 24@25c; 5000 lbs at 28½c; 20,000 lbs at 24c; 1000 lbs black at 26c; 4000 lbs quarter blood at 28½c; 2000 lbs black at 25c; and 27,000 lbs at 23@33½c ⅌ lb.

California Wool—The sales include 7000 lbs spring at 33c; 3000 lbs at 32c; 15,000 lbs at 30c; 7000 lbs fall at 18c; 85,000 lbs at 11@12½c; and 25,000 lbs fall on private terms.

Pulled Wool—The sales include 11,000 lbs super at 41@45c; 120,000 lbs at 32@48c; 8300 lbs A super at 43c; 4000 lbs at 42c; 42,000 lbs on private terms; 1200 lbs fine super at 40c; 4500 lbs B super at 40c; 21,000 lbs X at 40@42c; 3500 lbs X at 40c; 7300 lbs super at 35c; 3000 lbs combing at 36c; 4000 lbs super at 38c; 12,000 lbs at 42c; 10,000 lbs B super at 40c; 1500 lbs low super at 20c; and 8400 lbs super and 18,000 California on private terms.

Scoured Wool—The sales include 15,000 lbs at 45@77c; 10,000 lbs at 65c; 9300 lbs medium at 67½c; 4000 lbs at 42@76c; 7000 lbs at 65@70c; 14,000 lbs at 42½@65c; 5000 lbs at 48c; 3500 lbs at 45@52c; 1000 lbs at 65c; 5000 lbs at 62c; 39,800 lbs at 39@67; 2000 lbs at 45c; 1000 lbs at 40c; 1200 lbs black at 42c; 1500 lbs coarse at 34c, and 1000 lbs coarse at 37½c ⅌ lb.

Tub Washed and Noils—The sales include 8000 lbs tub washed at 42c; 1000 lbs at 40c; 5000 lbs on private terms; 15,000 lbs Noils at 26@55c; 4000 lbs Noils at 31@36c; and 61,000 lbs Noils at 27½@55c ⅌ lb.

Sundries—The sales include 3000 lbs coarse and cotts at 27½c; 1000 lbs cotts at 22c; 1500 lbs bucks at 20c; 3000 lbs bucks and tags at 15@25c; and 112,000 lbs sundries at a wide range of prices.

Foreign Wool—The sales include 6000 lbs Australia at 42½c; 15,000 lbs at 42@45c; and 70,000 lbs Mediterranean carpet on private terms.—*Shipping List.*

BOSTON WHOLESALE PRICES.

Carefully Corrected Weekly.

WEDNESDAY, April 4, 1883.

Beeswax.	
Yellow, ⅌ lb	.34 @ .35
White, ⅌ lb	.40 @ .50
Coal.	
Cannel, ⅌ ton	10 00 @16 00
Anthracite, ⅌ 2000 lbs— retail	6 50 @ 7 00
cargo	5 50 @ 5 75
Coffee.	
Mocha, ⅌ lb	.26 @ .26½
Java	.13 @ .26
Maracaibo	.11 @ .15
Rio	.7 @ .11
Cotton.	Upland. Gulf.
Ordinary	7⅛ 9
Middling	9⅞ 10⅞
Fair	11⅛ 12
Domestics.	
Sheetings and Shirtings— Heavy 4-4	.8 @ .8½
Medium 4-4	.6¼ @ .7¾
Drills, brown	.8⅛ @ .9
Print cloths	.3⅛ @ .3⅞
Cotton Flannels	8 @ .16
Prints, fancy	.6 @ .6½
Fish.	
Cod, ⅌ qtl— Georges	6 75 @ 7 00
Dry Bank	4 00 @ 5 75
Nova Scotia	6 00 @ 6 25
N. Foundl'd	7 25 @ 7 50
Hake	2 50 @ 2 75
Haddock	3 00 @ 3 50
Pollock	3 75 @ 4 00
Mackerel— No. 1, ⅌ bbl	15 00 @18 00
No. 2	12 00 @13 00
No. 3	8 00 @ 9 50
Alewives	6 00 @ 6 50
Salmon— No. 1, ⅌ bbl	24 00 @25 00
Herring— Scaled, ⅌ box	28 @ .29
Pickled, ⅌ bbl	. @ .
Flour and Meal.	
Western sup.	3 50 @ 4 00
Common ext.	4 25 @ 4 75
Minnesota	5 00 @ 8 00
Patents	6 25 @ 7 00
Roller Flour	6 00 @ 6 75
St. Louis	6 00 @ 6 75
Ohio&Indiana	5 75 @ 6 25
Michigan	5 25 @ 5 75
Winter w't 2ds	4 00 @ 4 25
Oat Meal	6 00 @ 7 50
Rye Flour	3 75 @ 4 25
Corn Meal	3 10 @ 3 15
Fruit.	
Almonds— Soft shell	.15 @ .17
Citron	.16 @ .16½
Currants	.5⅛ @ .6½
Dates ⅌ lb	.6 @ .12
Pea Nuts	.7 @ .9
Figs, drums	. @ .
Layers	.14 @ .20
Lemons,⅌ box	2 00 @ 4 50
Oranges,⅌ box	2 00 @ 3 00
Raisins, layer	. @ 2 30
Loose Musc	1 70 @ 1 85
Furs. *Corrected by Dyer, Taylor & Co., 36 Chauncey St.*	
Mink, N.E. dark	75 @ 1 00
do. pale	.35 @ .75
Muskrat	.10 @ .12
kits	.2 @ .3
Fox, red	1 00 @ 1 50
Marten	.75 @ 1 00
Raccoon	.25 @ .75
House cat	.10 @ .25
Beaver skins	2 50 @ 5 00
Otter	3 00 @ 9 00
Lynx	1 00 @ 3 00
Bear	3 00 @10 00
cub	1 00 @ 4 00
Skunk	.12½ @ .85
Wild cat	.20 @ .60
Fisher	5 00 @ 8 00
Buffalo Robes— Unlined	8 00 @15 00
Lined	10 50 @25 00
Grain.	
Corn, ⅌ 56 lbs— Yellow	.72 @ .73
No. 1 mixed	.71 @ .72
No. 2 mixed	. @ .
Ungraded	.63 @ .68
Steamer	.69 @ .72
Oats	.55 @ .60
Wheat	1 08 @ 1 27
Rye	.80 @ .85
Barley	.90 @ 1 05
Shorts, ⅌ ton	23 50 @23 00
Fine Feed	23 00 @23 50
Middlings	24 00 @25 00
Cotton Seed Meal— ⅌ cwt	. @ 1 87
⅌ ton	. @32 00
Hay—⅌ 2000 lbs.	
East.& North.	11 00 @18 00
At City Scales—retail. Country Hay— ⅌ ton	18 00 @20 00
Straw, 100 lbs	1 00 @ 1 75
Hides and Skins.	
Calcutta cow, ⅌ lb— Slaughter	.12 @ .13
Dead green	.10 @ .10½
B. Ayres, dry	.24 @ .25
Rio Grande	.22 @ .22½
Western, dry	.17 @ .18½
Wet	.9⅛ @ .11
Goat skins	.25 @ .60
Honey.	
Northern— Box, ⅌ lb	.25 @ .30
Strained, ⅌ lb	16 @ .25
Hops.	
1881	.75 @ .80
1882	.85 @ .90
Leather.	
Sole, B. Ayres	.21 @ .25
Common	.20 @ .24
Oak	.35 @ .38
Upper, in rough— Hemlock	.21 @ .28
Oak	.28 @ .32
Calf skins, ⅌ lb— Rough	.45 @ .48
Finished	.60 @ .90
French	1 20 @ 2 00
Lime.	
Rockland,⅌csk	1 00 @ 1 05
Lumber.	
Pine, clear	25 00 @60 00
Coarse No.5	17 00 @18 00
Refuse	13 00 @15 00
Shipping b'ds	17 00 @18 00
Spruce— Nos. 1 & 2	13 00 @14 00
Refuse	8 00 @10 00
Hemlock boards— Nos. 1 & 2	10 50 @12 00
Refuse	8 00 @ 9 00
Flooring boards— Nos. 1 & 2	32 00 @33 00
Refuse	20 00 @22 00
Clapboards— Extra pine	30 00 @50 00
Sap do.	30 00 @45 00
Spruce	18 00 @30 00
Shingles	1 75 @ 5 75
Laths	1 87 @ 2 25
Molasses.	
New Orleans	.30 @ .60
Barbadoes	. @ .
Cienfuegos	.33 @ .38
Porto Rico	.35 @ .58
Nails.	
10d to 60d— ⅌ 100 lbs	. @ 3 50
Oil.	
Linseed, Am.	55 @ .56
Crude sperm	1 00 @ 1 05
Do. whale	.53 @ .55
Refined do.	.63 @ .68
Sperm, winter	1 20 @ 1 23
Do. bleached	1 25 @ 1 27
Lard, West. Ex	91 @ .93
Nos. 1 & 2	.75 @ .80
Extra Boston	. @ 1 00

Neatsfoot ⅌ gal.	70 @ 1 00
Old Metal, Rags, Paper Stock, &c.	
Old Copper, ⅌ lb	14 @ .17
Brass, ⅌ lb	.9 @ .11½
Lead, ⅌ lb	.3⅛ @ .4⅛
Pewter, ⅌ lb	.6 @ .15
Zinc, ⅌ lb	.3 @ .3½
Sc'p Iron, cwt.	1 20 @ 1 25
Do. light, cwt.	60 @ .70
Cast Iron, cwt.	75 @ .80
White rags, ⅌ lb	3⅛ @ .6
Colored do. ⅌ lb	2 @ .2½
Folded newsp's lb	1⅛ @ .2
Waste paper ⅌ lb	⅛ @ .⅞
Manilla rope ⅌ lb	3 @ .4
Soft wool rags lb	12 @ .12½
Old carpets, &c. lb	8⅛ @ .9
Waste woolens, lb	⅛ @ .1
Petroleum.	
Crude	.6 @ .7
Refined	.7⅛ @ .8
do. cases	.11⅛ @ .12½
do. high test	.12 @ .13
Naptha	.10 @ .10½
Produce.	
Apples,⅌ bbl.	2 50 @ 4 25
dried, ⅌ lb	.7 @ .10
sliced, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .11
evaporated, lb	15 @ .18
Butter, ⅌ lb— Creameries	.20 @ .32
prm Vt.&N.Y.	.20 @ .28
fair to good	.16 @ .18
common	.12⅛ @ .15
Western	.18 @ .23
bakers'	.10 @ .13
Beans, ⅌ bushel— Small and ex	2 40 @ 2 60
Yellow eyes	3 25 @ 3 40
Mediums	2 30 @ 2 45
Red Kidneys	3 50 @ 3 55
Cheese, ⅌ lb— prime factory	14 @ .14½
fair to good	.12 @ .13½
farm dairy	.8 @ .12
skim	.8 @ .10
Cranber's, bbl	11 00 @14 00
Eggs, ⅌ doz	.19 @ .21
Onions, ⅌ bbl	2 25 @ 3 00
Potatoes— ⅌ bush	.85 @ 1 00
Sweet, ⅌bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Poultry, ⅌ lb	.13 @ .24
Pickles, ⅌ bbl— coarse	. @ 9 00
medium	. @12 00
fine	. @15 00
mixed	. @13 00
Vinegar, ⅌ gal	10 @ .18
Provisions.	
Beef, Mess— West. mess	11 00 @12 00
West. ext.	12 50 @13 50
Plate	14 50 @16 50
Pork, prime	16 50 @17 00
Mess	19 75 @20 00
Clear	21 50 @22 50
Backs	22 50 @23 00
Lard, tce, ⅌ lb	11⅛ @ .12½
caddies, ⅌ lb	.12⅛ @ .13
Hams, smoked	12⅛ @ .13
Hogs, dressed	.9⅛ @ .10
Salt—⅌ hhd.	
Turk's Island	2 10 @ 2 20
Liverpool	1 40 @ 1 50
bag, fine	1 50 @ 2 50
Coarse fine	1 80 @ 2 10
Seed. *Corrected by Schlegel & Fottler.*	
Clover, red	.13 @ .16
white Dutch	lb25 @ .30
Alsike	. @ .25
Grass, ⅌ bush— Herds	2 00 @ 2 37½
Hungarian	. @ 1 25
Millet	. @ 1 75
Red Top, bag	3 50 @ 4 00
Foulmead'w	2 00 @ 2 50
Lawn	3 00 @ 4 00
R. I. Bent	. @ 3 00
Ky. Blue	. @ 2 00
Orchard	. @ 2 25
Buckwheat, bu	. @ 1 25
Barley, ⅌ bush	. @ 1 25
Rye, spring, bush	. @ 1 25
Wheat, spring	. @ 2 25
Flax Seed	. @ 2 50
Linseed, Am.	1 30 @ 1 35
Calcutta	1 85 @ 1 90
Canary, Sicily	2 75 @ 3 00
Mustard Seed	.8 @ .10
Spices.	
Cassia, ⅌ lb	.16 @ .19
Cloves	.23 @ .30
Ginger	.8 @ .9
Mace	.65 @ .70
Nutmegs	.73 @ .80
Pepper	.17 @ .18
Starch.	
Wheat, ⅌ lb	.7 @ .8
Corn, ⅌ lb	.4 @ .5
Potato, ⅌ lb	.4⅛ @ .5½
Sugar.	
Cuba Muscovado— Fair to g'd ref	7 @ .7⅛
Prime refining	. @ .7⅛
Centrifugal	.7⅛ @ .7⅝
Refined, cube	. @ .9½
Powdered	. @ .9
Granulated	. @ .8½
Coffee crush	.6⅞ @ .8⅛
Tallow.	
Rendered, ⅌ lb	.8 @ .8½
Grease	.7 @ .7½
Teas.	
Formosa	.27 @ .60
Gunpowder,⅌ lb	20 @ .45
Imperial	.20 @ .45
Hyson	.17 @ .35
Young Hyson	.15 @ .40
Hyson Skin	.15 @ .25
Souchong	.18 @ .55
Oolong	.15 @ .55
Japan	.16 @ .42
Tobacco.	
Conn. & Mass. Wrappers— Common	.14 @ .16
Medium	.18 @ .20
Fine	.25 @ .35
Selections	.40 @ .50
Seconds	.11 @ .13
Fillers	.5⅛ @ .7½
Havana seed	18 @ .25
Leaf—Choice	.13 @ .16
Good Western	10 @ .13
Com'n & med.	8 @ .10
Lugs	.6 @ .8
Havana	.75 @ 1 25
Yara	.70 @ 1 00
Wood and Bark.	
Retail prices ⅌ cord. Bark, hemlock	12 00 @14 00
Wood, hard	. @10 00
soft	. @ 8 00
Wholesale prices ⅌ cord. Bark	. @ 8 00
Wood, hard	5 75 @ 6 50
Soft	5 00 @ 5 75
Wool.	
Ohio and Pennsylvania— Picklock	.45 @ .48
Choice XX	.43 @ .45
Fine X	.41 @ .42
Medium	.44 @ .46
Coarse	.32 @ .37
Mich., N. Y. & Vermont— Extra and XX	40 @ .41
Fine	.38 @ .40
Medium	.43 @ .45
Common	.32 @ .35
Other Western— Fine and X	.38 @ .40
Medium	.43 @ .45
Common	.32 @ .35
Pulled extra	.35 @ .45
Superfine	.25 @ .48
No. 1	.15 @ .25
Combing fleece	48 @ .50
Fine delaine	.44 @ .46
California	.12 @ .33
Texas	.17 @ .33
Canada pulled	.30 @ .40
do. combing	.38 @ .40
Cape Good Hope	29 @ .34

REMARKS.—The volume of business is steadily but slowly increasing, and there is a more confident feeling all round, though prices remain for the most part without much change.

The coal trade is pretty active, and receipts have been large. Coffee continues quiet and there is a weaker feeling to prices. Cotton is unchanged and inactive. The demand for cotton goods has improved and a very satisfactory business has been done in seasonable goods. Woolens remain about the same, with no special activity. There is an easier tone to the market for all kinds of fish, and prices favor buyers. The flour market remains without marked change, but there is rather more inquiry, and more active movements are probable. Corn has been in moderate demand and prices are a shade higher; oats are dull but prices are firm; shorts and fine feed are a shade lower. There is a firmer feeling for hops but no change in quotations. Hides are firm with increased demand. The leather market is steady and without change. Lumber is more active and prices are well sustained. Linseed oil is quoted higher and active; lard oil firm but dull; petroleum a shade lower and dull. Pork is in steady demand and firm; hams are higher; lard firm and unchanged. There has been a fair business doing in sugar, and prices show no change, either in raw or refined. The tea market is very quiet but prices are firm, and likely to go higher.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

New York, April 3, 1883.—Cotton—weak; middling uplands 10 1-16c; New Orleans 10 5-16c. Flour—market still in favor of buyers, with a moderate export and light home trade demand; No 2 at $2 40@3 50; superfine Western and State at $3 25@3 85; common to good extra at $3 75@4 50; good to choice extra at $4.60@7 25; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $6 25@7 00; fancy $7 10@7 25; common to good extra Ohio $3 85@7 25; common to choice extra St. Louis $3 80@7 25; Minnesota extra $5 60@7 75. Southern flour steady; common to fair extra $4 10@5 15; good to choice extra $5 25@6 75. Rye flour steady; superfine $3 00@3 80. Corn meal steady; yellow Western $3 00@3 45; Brandywine $3 50@3 60. Wheat—market strong, with a moderate export demand; No 3 red $1 18; No 2 red $1 21@1 21¾; No 1 red $1 26@1 28; No 1 white $1 24@1 25½; No 2 white $1 02@1 03. Rye dull. Barley firm. Barley malt quiet. Corn—market lower, and trade moderate; No 3 at 65¼@65½c; No 2 at 66¼@68c; No 2 white 67c; round yellow 81c; white Southern 71@73c; yellow 70½c. Oats—market higher and more active; No 3 at 50½c; No 3 white 52½@53c; No 2 at 52½@53½c; No 2 white 54@54½c; No 1 at 53½c; No 1 white 57½c; mixed Western 50@53½c; white Western 53@57c; mixed State 53½@54c; white State 55@57½c. Pork steady; mess at $19 20@19 25; choice at $19 75; family at $21 00; clear back at $22 00@22 50. Beef firm. Beef hams steady at $22. Tierce beef unchanged; city extra India mess $25@27. Cut meats firm; pickled bellies at 10@10½c. Middles nominal; long clear at $10 50. Lard very dull; prime steam at $11 60; city steam at $11 25; refined for the Continent at $11 60, and for South America $11 85. Butter unsettled; State 16@25c; Western 10@31c; creamery 32c. Cheese firm; State factory 9@14½c; creamery skims 5@8c; Western flat 8@14c.

Chicago, April 3, 1883.—Flour quiet; common to choice spring wheats at $3 50@5 00; do Minnesotas at $3 50@4 25; bakers' at $4 25@5 75; patents at $6@7 50; winter wheats, Southern Illinois and Missouri, at $4 25@6 00; Michigan at $4 00@5 25. Wheat quiet; regular at $1 00¾@1 05⅛; No 2 Chicago spring at $1 05⅛@1 07⅛; No 3 do at 92c; No 2 red winter at $1 09⅛. Corn easier at 51⅛@54½c. Oats firm at 42@42½c. Rye quiet at 58½c. Barley steady at 75@77c. Pork higher at $18 25@18 30. Lard higher at $11 37½@11 40. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders at $7 70; short rib at $10 10; short clear at $10 45.

Milwaukee, April 3, 1883.—Flour in fair demand. Wheat steady; No 2 Milwaukee hard at $1.13¾; do soft at $1 07⅛. Corn firm; No 2 at 54½c. Oats firmer; No 2 nominally 42c; white at 46½@47c. Rye easier; No 1 59½c; No 2 at 57c. Barley firmer; No 3 spring extra at 54c. Mess pork higher at $18 40. Lard at $11 45. Hogs firm at $7 15@7 65.

Cincinnati, April 3, 1883.—Pork in moderate demand at $18 50@18 75. Lard firm at $11 10. Bulk meats strong; shoulders at $7 50; clear rib at $10 10. Bacon firmer; shoulders at $8 50; clear rib at $11 00; clear at $11 37½. Hogs firm; common and light at $6 25@7 60; packing and butchers' at $7 15@7 85.

FISH MARKET.

Gloucester, April 2, 1883.—Shipments of fish have been quite light, and receipts have also been very small considering the time of year. There is almost no fresh fish of any kind in the market, and wholesale prices are not quotable. Prices of most kinds of salt fish have declined and are still weak. We quote Georges codfish at $5 00@6 50; Western and Grand Bank do at $5 00@6 00; shore do $5 00@6 25; Nova Scotia do at $6 25@6 75; cusk at $5 00; haddock $3 75; hake $3 00, and pollock at $3 00@4 00 per qtl. Eastern round herring at $4 50 per bbl; Nova Scotia split do $6 00@6 50, and Labrador split do at $7 20@7 50. Mackerel are in small stock, and prices remain firm at $15@16 per bbl for No 1, $12@13 for No 2, $9 50@10 for No 3, Gloucester inspection. Prince Edward Island mackerel are selling at $14, $11, and $9 per bbl, for No 1, 2, and 3, respectively. Extra mess, No 1s, $20@21 per bbl.

REPORT OF THE

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

At Brighton and Watertown.

BY GEO. J. FOX.

For the week including Wednesday, April 4, 1883.

Amount of stock at market:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shotes.	Hogs.	Veals.
This week	2,726	12,171	155	11,458	1,214
Last week	3,830	12,196	183	11,940	947
One year ago, Apl. 5	2,823	7,047	255	13,547	1,026
Horses	280				

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Maine	273	—	Rhode Island and Connecticut	—	—
New Hampshire	225	670	Western	1,637	10,726
Vermont	242	561	Canada	178	—
Massachusetts	171	214			
New York	—	—			
Total				2,726	12,171

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROADS, &c.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep.
Fitchburg	1,417	3,682	Eastern	301	—
Lowell	173	302	Boston & Prov.	—	—
Bos. & Albany	821	8,187	On foot & boats	14	—
Old Colony	—	—			
Total				2,726	12,171

DROVES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Veals.
Maine—				
Howe & Wardwell		31		19
H. J. Hamlin		18		50
F. H. Coolidge & Son		23		27
N. E. Winn		10		
W. Getchell		6		3
J. G. Littlefield		14		
Libby & Son		32		25
Libby & Merrill		26		6
Libby & Wardwell		20		
O. H. Butler		22		2
Glines & Weston		34		
W. W. Hall		16		8
J. Weiler & Son		21		10
New Hampshire—				
Dow & Moulton		13		45
O. F. Bothell				11
C. Philbrook		20		
M. Pike			80	
Aldrich & Johnson	3	117	217	44
Weymouth & Hooper			148	
F. Wood			175	2
J O. Sanborn		33		6
E. F. Adden		12		15
I. B. Sargent	32	10	45	16
D. N. Hodgdon		8		12
C. P. Breck		12		20
Vermont—				
H. V. Whipple	24	4	45	
W. Mears		4		
G. W. Brownell	22	8		14
W. C. Brown		3		65
H Ingerson		14		
L. T. Mallory	45	8	7	50
G. B. Evans	5	2		33
Sargent & Turner	2	8		20
M. G. Flanders	4	13		26
J. H. Thomas		9		
J. B. Remick		8		1
Taylor & Harpin	5	9		12
R. L. Lovell			118	
Hall & Seaver	3	3	20	50
R. E. French & Son	8	4	250	14
A. Williamson		11		31
J. V. Newton	15	4	5	66
W. G. Townsend		14	13	
Martin & Squire	1	2	1	60
C. P. Burke	4	12		8
F. S. Kimball	50	8	50	140
H. N. Jenne	4	2	2	4
A. B. Engrem		8		93
W. Ricker	2	2		19
G. H. Sprigg		12		20
J. A. Piper	5	5		28
B. S. Hastings	9	23	50	36
Massachusetts—				
J. W. Davis		14		
C. Smith		16		
J. S. Henry		103	129	42
W. H. Bardwell			35	
E. W. Sears		12		
A. A. Smith			50	1
S. Bush		12		
Geo. Tucker		6		
J. D. Hosmer		4		
H. M. Taft		4		
Western—				
A. N. Monroe		700		
Hollis & Co.			7700	
E. A. Hollis			397	
C. Leavitt & Son		61		
Stetson & Farrell		34		
J. S. Fry & Co			223	
Hathaway & Jackson		249	1419	
J. B. Thomas			400	
G. A. Sawyer			720	
F. R. Lingham		375		
W. Colwell		218		
Canada—				
W. Colwell		178		

FOREIGN TRADE.—During the past week the shipment of live stock to Great Britain from this port has been quite extensive, being 2592 of cattle, 3286 head of sheep. When this supply reaches the English market, together with what natives, and cattle from Ireland and Germany, if there is not a decided break down in rates, it would be something out of the common course of things, but space is engaged on steamers and the cattle must sail without regard to what the stock will sell for when it reaches its destination. The latest Old England news on cattle and sheep is at 7¼d on former and 9@9½d on sheep. Steamer Manitoba sailed with 217 cattle, 540 sheep, by J. A. Hathaway for Glasgow. Steamer Victoria for Liverpool sailed with 170 cattle by J. O'Brien; 172 cattle, 2197 sheep by J. A. Hathaway; 381 cattle by F. R. Lingham. Steamer Iowa for Liverpool, 50 cattle by Wales & Leavitt, 232 cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 70 cattle, 549 sheep by A. N. Monroe. Steamer Illyrian for Liverpool 465 cattle by A. N. Monroe. Steamer Bulgarian 395 cattle by H. Locke & Co. The Iowa sailed with 1565 qrs beef, 206 carcasses mutton. The Illyrian 1155 beef, 80 carcasses mutton.

NORTHERN CATTLE.

PRICES ON 100 lbs. DRESSED WEIGHT.

Good oxen	$9 50 @10 00	Second qual.	$6 00 @7 25
Fair to good	7 50 @ 9 00	Third quality	4 50 @5 50
Few pairs premium bullocks	$—,— @—,—		

Union Market, Watertown, Tuesday, April 3, 1883.—The supply of cattle at market compares well with last week, at these Yards, both in Northern and Western. The trade opened better than dealers expected it would, as there appeared to be more buyers at the Yard, and more country cattle selling at 10c per pound, dressed weight. The quality, as a whole, from the New England States was not as good as last week; separate from a few 9½@10c cattle, we thought country cattle nothing to boast of, but considering the quality, it is claimed that north road cattle were ½@1c per pound higher; 375 head of the Western, and all of the Canada cattle, were for export. Eighteen car loads to-day were put upon the market by Hathaway & Jackson, and bought up, we might say, exclusively by the city butchers. The best selling from 7@7½c per pound live weight, or an advance of ½c per pound, live weight.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

A. B. Engram sold 2 oxen weighing 3290 lbs, at 5½c live weight.

Hathaway & Jackson sold Western steers from 7@7¼c live weight, the best weighing 1500 lbs. There were several parties that sold cattle at 10c per lb, live weight.

S. S. Learnard bought cattle at 10c per lb.

Sales of 4 three-year-old steers av 1000 lbs, at 5½c live weight, by H. Ingerson.

Sale of 2 oxen weighing 3000 lbs at $173 the pair, by J. O. Sanborn.

Sale of 2 oxen weighing 2850 lbs at 5½c per lb live, by E. F. Adden.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra	$7 25 @7 50	Light to fair	$6 12½@6 50
Good to prime	6 62½@7 12½	Slim	4 50 @5 25
A few lots of premium steers cost	— @7 87½		

Brighton Tuesday and Wednesday, April 3 and 4, 1883.—With not a very favorable account of the cattle business across the waters, our dealers are more anxious to sell to butchers here at home; but the run of cattle is light this week, and if we can credit what we hear at the Yards, cattle are no lower at the West, but shaded the other way, taking what dealers bought this week. It is fair to claim an advance on Western of ½c per lb, live weight. This rise is generally acknowledged by both buyer and seller. The Tuesday cattle arrived late, but there were a few cattle on Saturday and Monday. Receipts over the Boston & Albany R. R., in cattle, were the lightest noticed for a number of weeks.

SALES OF CATTLE AT BRIGHTON.

Seven steers sold at $7 45, per cwt, live weight, av 1350 lbs; 3 at $7 35 per cwt, av 1300 lbs; 6 steers av 1250 lbs at 7½c per lb.

The sales of C. Leavitt & Son ranged from $6 85@7 40 per cwt, with weights from 1075 to 1400 lbs per bullock.

MAINE CATTLE, BEEF AND STORE.

AT WATERTOWN.

Prices of Store Cattle.—Working Oxen ⅌ pair from $75@100 to $110@175; milch cows and calves from $25 to $38; extra $40 to $50; farrow cows $18 to $30; yearlings $9 to $20; two-years-old $18 to $35; three-years-old $25 to $45. Veal calves 3@7½c ⅌ lb. Fancy milch $50@80.

We find a fair supply on sale, with sales from $125@185 per yoke. There is a desire to buy, but purchasers would do their best to knock down the rates. Maine showed some good fair workers.

FAT HOGS AND STORE PIGS.—12,315 head have arrived from the West during the week, handled by three heavy pork dealers of the city. J. P. Squire & Co., handled the past week, 7895 head of hogs at their slaughter houses. Prices range 7¼@8½c per lb, live weight.

NEW MILCH COWS, AND SPRINGERS.—The supply runs very much the same as last week. There were some very good cows offered. Among the best were a lot of 4 head, by J. A. Piper; most excellent cows; 3 were new milch, and one was a springer. The range $65@80 per head. A. B. Engram sold 2 cows and calves at $87 the pr.

LIVE POULTRY.—The market unchanged at 14@15c per lb.

NORTHERN SHEEP.

Prices—Sheep and Lambs, in lots, 3½@7c ⅌ lb, or $3 00@7 00 ⅌ head. Lambs, 6@8c ⅌ lb.

With a supply of 12,171 head for the week; 10,726 head were Western. The latter were mostly sent directly to slaughter houses, being bought up by their agents out West. The run was light from the North, and a fair quotation for such as were on sale was 5@7c ⅌ lb on sheep, or largely at 5@7c, and on lambs 6½@8½c ⅌ lb, being at a rise of full ½c ⅌ lb, occasioned by the light supply. A lot of 118 head of lambs, that averaged 92 lbs, changed hands in the country before started for market at 8c ⅌ lb; they were fed by P. K. Willard of North Hartland, Vt.; bought by R. L. Lovell to sell again; they were a prime lot; others were sold from 7@8½c ⅌ lb.

HIDES, PELTS, SWINE, &c.

Brighton hides, 7@7½; country do, heavy —@7, light —@6; bull & stag hides,—@—c ⅌ lb; calf skins—@12½c ⅌ lb; wool pelts, $1 50@2 00 ea. Tallow—Brighton, 7½@8c; country, 4½@6c. Western fat hogs, 7½@8½c ⅌ lb; Store pigs, 6@10c at retail; sucking pigs, $3@$4.50 ea; Northern dressed hogs, 9½@9½c. Shearlings 20@25 ea; Lamb skins 50c each.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With a total of 2726 head of cattle during the past seven days, minus between 800 or 900 head for export, the stock for butchers was not wonderfully large; but it was generally understood that they had all they wanted at the prices asked; ½@½c rise was not agreeable. It is impossible to keep butchers good natured when there is a rise in the market. Last season when cattle cost high they could seem to impress their customers with the necessity of obtaining more for their beef; but this year the beef buyer does not seem to take much stock in what butchers say about cattle costing dear at market. The price has also advanced on sheep; which were marketed from the northern States. Hogs are still high and the present prices will be held through the month. Veals and milch cows remain as noticed last week, and but little live poultry put upon the market.

CATTLE MARKETS

Albany, N. Y., April 3, 1883.—Receipts have been liberal, but inferior in quality and prices are weaker. State at $4 75@5; fat Staters at $4 50@4 62½; fat Western at $5@5 75; still-fed at $5@5 25; milch cows dull; good to prime at $45@55; common at $35@40; springers in small supply; held at $35@45. Veal calves dull and ½c off; sales of veals at 6@7c; buttermilks at 3@4c. Sheep and lambs—market steady, quality good; sales of sheep at $6 25@7 25; lambs at $7 50@8.

Chicago, April 2, 1883.—Hogs higher; mixed packing at $7 20@7 70; heavy packing and shipping at $7 65@8 10; light at $7 25@7 75; skips at $5@7. Cattle—market opened higher, and closed weak; export cattle at $6 45@7; good to choice shipping at $5 90@6 50; common to fair at $5 30@6; stockers and feeders at $3 30@5 30. Sheep—market easier; common to fair at $3 50@4 50; medium to good at $5@6; choice to extra at $6 10@6 75.

April 3.—Hogs—market 5@10c lower; good to best heavy packing and shipping at $7 70@8 00; light at $7 30@7 90; mixed packing at $7 25@7 60. Cattle—market 10c lower; poor to fair shipping at $5 25@5 90; good to choice shipping at $6 00@6 60; export cattle at $6 60@7 00; stockers and feeders at $3 60@5 00. Sheep—market firmly held; a very prime load of lambs, averaging 87 lbs, sold at $7 10; fair to choice at $4 75@6 50.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

ARE you aware that in your blood the taint of scrofula has a prominent place? This is true of every one. It is liable at any time, on the slightest provocation, to develop itself in some insidious disease. Consumption and many other diseases are outgrowths of this impurity of the blood. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA has a wonderful power over all scrofulous troubles, as the remarkable testimonials we have received unmistakably prove.

MESSRS. C. I. HOOD & CO.: Gentlemen— * * * My youngest son has always been troubled with Scrofulous Humor; sores in his head discharging from his ears, and a running sore on the back of his ear for two years; his eyelids would fester and ulcerate, discharging so that I was obliged to wash them open every morning, his eyelashes nearly all coming out; he was exceedingly dainty, most of the time eating but two slight meals a day. We were unable to find anything that had the least effect upon him till last spring, 1876, we gave him two bottles of *Hood's Sarsaparilla*. His appetite improved at once. * * The back of his ear healed up without a scar, and not a sore in his head since. Sincerely yours,

MRS. N. C. SANBORN,
No. 108 Merrimack St., Lowell, Mass.

"We do not as a rule allow ourselves to use our editorial columns to speak of any remedy we advertise, but we feel warranted in saying a word for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sarsaparilla has been known as a remedial agent for centuries and is recognized by all schools of practice as a valuable blood purifier. It is put up in forms of almost infinite variety, but Messrs. Hood & Co., (Lowell, Mass.) who are thoroughly reliable pharmacists, have hit upon a remedy of unusual value. Certainly they have vouchers of cures which we know to be most extraordinary."—*Editors Lowell Weekly Journal.*

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Sold by druggists. Price $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

No 1 PERUVIAN GUANO—LOBOS, ORIGINAL—RAW—UNMANIPULATED.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING the trade that we are prepared to supply, *in lots to suit purchasers*, No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO —LOBOS in the ORIGINAL, RAW, UNMANIPULATED condition, *just as received from the deposits* by MESSRS. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., the present consignees of Peruvian Guano. It is packed in bags of uneven weights, averaging 168 lbs. each, and sold at market weights as taken at Public Stores.

This Guano is free from lumps and stones, and has been screened at the deposits during the loading of the vessels. Every cargo has been sampled during its discharge at this port and analyzed by WM. M. HABIRSHAW, F. C. S. (Chemist to the New York Agricultural Society.)

The Cargoes ex HENRIETTA, MAGDALA, EARL GRANVILLE, and ARLINGTON, recently arrived, have none of them shown less than, Ammonia 5 per cent, Phosphate of Lime 50 per cent, and Potash 4 per cent. This Guano is in excellent, fine condition, and resembles in color, dryness, texture and odor, the best of the first shipments of Lobos.

For schedule of prices, terms, etc., address the undersigned. THE MAPES FORMULA & PERUVIAN GUANO CO., *158 Front St., New York.* A full stock of Agricultural Chemicals, Fertilizers, Potash, etc., on hand. 2t13t

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DARLING'S PURE FINE BONE

—AND—

Animal Fertilizer,

Made from Animal Material and high grade of Chemicals, only.

Send for our new Circular of 1883, which contains much valuable information.

L. B. DARLING & CO.,
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

1717

SPARROW'S HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS SHOW THE HIGHEST VALUATIONS BY CORRECT ANALYSIS.

They are made from selected material, using **Fresh Bone as a Base.**

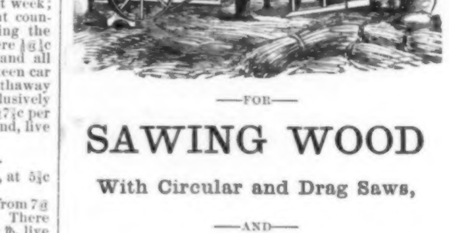
We use only formulas of the highest merit known to both science and practice. Farmers can depend upon it that we use no adulterations whatever in any of our goods. Agents wanted.

JUDSON & SPARROW,
13t6 **38 So. Market St., Boston, Mass.**

LATEST IMPROVED

HORSE-POWER MACHINES!

(FOR ONE, TWO, OR THREE HORSES)



—FOR—

SAWING WOOD

With Circular and Drag Saws,

—AND—

Machines for Threshing Grain.

Acknowledged by all competent judges to be the most thoroughly reliable Machines in the market, regarding easy draft, quantity and quality of work, and durability. Send for 48-page pamphlet giving full description and terms. Free. Address

A. W. GRAY'S SONS,
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
Middletown Springs, Vt.

819

CEMENT FOR SILOS.

THE BEST BRANDS ROSENDALE, NEWARK and PORTLAND CEMENT for sale in lots to suit, either delivered at Depot in Boston, or at any station in New England at manufacturer's prices.

ARTHUR YOUNG, 21 Exchange Place,
13t10 Corner Kilby Street, BOSTON.

GIVEN AWAY.

MOSS ROSE DECORATED TEA SETS, French China Gold Band Tea Sets, Stone China Dinner Sets, and hundreds of other PREMIUMS to persons getting up TEA CLUBS. Send postal card for Catalogue, including 5 one cent songs FREE.

AMOY TEA CO.,
13t13 333 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

WHITE PROBSTIER OATS,

GOOD HEFT, AND GREAT YIELDER. $1.00 per bush; bags 25c. each. Sent to any address, on receipt of price. S. GORDON,
3t13 Dunn Farm, Chazy, Clinton Co., N. Y.

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50 All New Enameled Gold and Floral Chromo Cards, name on, 10c. W. H. Card Works, West Haven, Ct. 8t13

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallet & Co., Portland, Me. 52t4

50 Handsomest Chromo Cards ever sold, all new, no 2 alike, name on, 10c. POTTER & CO., Montowese, Ct. 26t48

FOR THE HAPPINESS OF HOME.

From a Clergyman's Home Comes a Message Containing the Wisdom of Experience.

Home is the centre of the social system. From it proceed the best and purest influences felt in the world, and towards it gravitate the tenderest hopes of humanity. For it all good men labor while their working days last, and around it their last thoughts linger lovingly when those days are done.

Yet home does not usually approach in practice its own ideals. The mother is overtaxed with household duties and the rearing and training of her children, while the father fights the outside battle to win the wherewithal to meet expenses. Sooner or later care and toil leave their marks. It is true enough, as Kingsley sings in the "Three Fishers," that

"Men must work, and women must weep,"

but too much working and weeping brush all the bloom from life's fruit.

Mental anxiety and lack of rest and pleasure induce physical diseases of many kinds; whence the need of a trustworthy tonic to give help and strength in times of need. Among the good women of the land who have found such a sure anchor is Mrs. A. C. George, wife of Rev. A. C. George, D. D., pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church, of Chicago, whose words words we have her permission to quote:

"I use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in my family, and can say that we are highly pleased with it as a tonic. From my experience of its value, I recommend it as a reliable family medicine."

Please note: first, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC *is not a mere essence of Ginger*; second, *it contains nothing to create an appetite for intoxicating drinks*; third, *it is a splendid health restorative for all who suffer from disordered Liver or Kidneys or any disease arising from indigestion and impure blood.* Accept no substitute for it. Prices, 50c. and $1 per bottle. It is cheaper to buy the larger size. HISCOX & CO., New York. 4t14

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS

are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. 4t1

New England Farmer,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

DARLING & KEITH,

34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, 1st insertion, 12 cts. per line.
Each subsequent insertion, 8 " " "
Business Notices, first " 15 " " "
Each subsequent " 12 " " "
Reading Matter Notices, . . . 50 " " "

Advertisements must be sent in as early in the week on Tuesday, to secure insertion.

Advertisers are charged for the space occupied in solid nonpareil measure.

Transient advertising must be prepaid.

Cuts inserted without extra charge.

No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar.

Special terms for Probate and Farm Advertising.

☞ The above are *net* prices for all advertising less than $100 in amount.

TRAVELLING AGENTS.

The following gentlemen, who are authorized Agents for the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, will canvass for subscribers and collections in the following Counties in New England:—

G. W. NYE, ... CONNECTICUT and RHODE ISLAND.
FREEMAN ROBBINS, . . . ORANGE CO., VT.
F. W. CHEEVER, ... WINDSOR AND WINDHAM COS., VT.
A. W. WINGATE, ... YORK and CUMBERLAND COS., ME.
LESTER BARNES, ... NORFOLK CO., MASS.

Subscribers are requested to forward their subscriptions without waiting for the Agent to call. The date on their label will always show how far they have paid up.

Farmers' Directory.

The Business Houses whose cards appear in this column are among the best and most reliable in the city.

ESTABLISHED 1856.
WM. F. BROOKS & CO.
Commission Merchants, and Wholesale Dealers in
FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Beans, Pork, Lard, Poultry, Dried Apples, &c.
Country Consignments Solicited.
28 Blackstone St., under New England House.
WM. F. BROOKS. BOSTON. CHAS. O. BROOKS.

FURNITURE.

Established in 1836.
W. P. B. BROOKS,
DEALER IN
FURNITURE, CARPETINGS,
Stoves, Feathers, Mattresses, Clocks, &c.
161 HANOVER STREET,
14 Blackstone St. BOSTON. 9 Marshall St.

INSURANCE.

Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
CASH FUND, JANUARY 1, 1883, $482,451.87
Surplus over Re-Insurance, ... $271,818.40
Gain in Cash Fund the past year, ... 22,268.97
Gain in Cash Surplus the past year, ... 18,309.66
AND EVERY LOSS PAID IN FULL.
Amount at risk, $26,117,877.00.
Total Liabilities, $190,632.57
Dividends paid on every Expiring Policy: 50 per cent. on 5 years, 30 per cent. on 3 years, and 20 per cent. on all others.
ISRAEL W. MUNROE, Pres't and Treas.
CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Sec'y. 17

General Intelligence.

PERSONAL.

The late John Brown, Queen Victoria's personal attendant, is said to have been worth some $5,000,000 at the time of his death.

Dr. Schliemann has completed the excavations at Thermopylæ, but acknowledges that he has been unable to find any trace of the remains of Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans.

Mr. Bell, of telephone celebrity is said to have accumulated $6,000,000 during the last seven years. Before that he was a poor man.

Officer Kearney, who arrested Guiteau immediately after the assassination, has refused the offer of a Western circus manager to travel with the combination. Kearney says: "I will not be a party to any scheme which proposes to drag the dead President into a circus ring. Further than that, my pride would not permit it, if only for my children's sake."

A story to be forever told in Bermuda, relates to the Princess Louise. One day the Princess was sketching, and becoming thirsty, went to the cottage near by for a drink. There an old colored woman who was busy ironing her "ole man's shirt," merely turned, and said: "I has no time to get de water; am fearful bissy, for I'se bound to see de Queen's chile to-morrow; could not see her at Hamilton when she arrived. Am sorry I has no time." But will you let me iron while you go?" asked the Princess, and she polished the "ole man's shirt" while the aunty went for the water, to the latter's great mortification, when the identity of the Princess became known.

Lieutenant Danenhower, of the Jeannette expedition has been granted leave of absence for a year. He has not fully recovered his eyesight nor regained his former health. He has only waited until the return of the last seamen from the arctic regions to testify, to apply for the leave of absence which has just received. The seamen all testified enthusiastically in Danenhower's favor, and the only interesting thing about the Jeannette investigation now, is why it should be any longer continued. The survivors of the expedition have all been heard, and if any one of them knew anything of the mistakes or faults on the part of their commander they have decided to withhold it.

THE NECESSITY for the use of artificial or commercial fertilizers upon the worn-out soils of New England is now almost universally acknowledged by farmers, especially by those who are ambitious to leave their farms in a better condition of fertility than they found them. Among the various articles of this kind in our markets, none stands higher, when tested by its results upon the crops and its permanent and marked improvement of the soil, than Stearns' Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate, advertised in another column. It is honestly made, of the very best materials, and can not fail, when properly used, to give perfect satisfaction to the purchaser.

Those Complaining of Sore Throat, Hoarseness, or "taking cold," should use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice.

A NEW HARTFORD French woman goes daily to the woods with her husband, where she handles the axe with scarcely less skill than he.

IT'S hard to believe Miss Whittier was cured of such terrible sores by Hood's Sarsaparilla, but reliable people prove it.

A PASCOAG (R. I.) woman recently purchased a steel balance. She took it home and hung it on the outside of the house, and in the morning went out to look at it to see how cold the weather was.

TO ENQUIRER: "Yes, we know our fellow townsman, Mr. Frank E. Ingalls, and have known him from boyhood. He owns the medicine called Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator, just as you have been told. It *cures* heart disease, nervousness, and sleeplessness. So far as we know or have ever heard, it is *the only remedy* that will do so. Your subscription remittance received. Glad you like "The Lewis" stand upon the Labor question. We are always glad to answer correspondents."—*Concord Paper.*

THE dome of St. Peter's at Rome lately glistened with a mantle of snow, the first in thirteen years.

"How are we ever going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bedbugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

THERE is great danger that a mountain at Bellegarde in France will slide into the river Rhone and compel that stream to find a new channel. One fort on the side of the mountain has crushed through a railway tunnel, and the foundations of another are giving way.

MRS. I. S. LIVINGSTON, of Contoocook, N. H., writes: "I have used your Wheat Bitters and highly recommend them to all."

THE appearance on the street of the first straw hat is chronicled by the New Orleans papers.

NERVOUSNESS, and all derangements of the nervous system, are usually connected with a diseased condition of the blood. Debility is a frequent accompaniment. The first thing to be done is to improve the condition of the blood. This is accomplished by taking Vegetine. It is a nerve medicine, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

UNDER the influence of a Christian Queen, who ascended the throne in 1868, Madagascar has rapidly progressed in civilization. There are now 800 ministers and teachers, and 700,000 children being instructed on the island.

FOR THE CHILDREN.—Let the children take Simmons Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, and safe to take either alone or in connection with other medicine. Mild in acting and pleasant to take.

AIKEN, S. C., is overrun with seekers after health. The hotels and boarding houses are overflowing with guests, and parties have been telegraphed that there "is no more room" in town at present.

"BUCHUPAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

AGRICULTURE has made but little progress in some parts of Spain since the expulsion of the Moors. The same sort of plough is used as then, oxen tread out the grain, and women winnow it by tossing it up in the air during a breeze.

WHY do you suffer with Back Ache, Pain in the Chest, Rheumatism, or lameness anywhere when a *Hop Plaster* will surely give you relief? Druggists sell them, 25 cts.

THE present season is pronounced the worst ever known for getting out granite in the Concord quarries. The stone "froze" November 23, and has now only partially thawed out.

☞ DIAMOND Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

PORTLAND, Oregon, reports peach trees in bloom, while maples and elder trees are putting on foliage.

BOTH Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nerve Strain."

MAINE has 49 cheese factories, with an average of 107 cows to each factory, 50 being the lowest and 500 the highest number. The total product of all the factories was 586,834 pounds of cheese, for which the average price received was 12½ cents per pound.

That poor bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health by a few bottles of Hop Bitters. *Will you let them suffer?* when so easily cured!

Business Notices.

NOTWITHSTANDING the severe drought experienced in most parts of Massachusetts last year some farmers obtained good crops, as is illustrated by the following letter which we have received:

ESSEX, Mass., Dec. 7, 1882.

I have continued to use Bradley's Phosphate another year with satisfactory results.

Beginning three years ago with a single trial bag we have this year applied it to all our hoed crops. Being satisfied of its value from past experience we made no trial of its merits except on a part of a field of potatoes in connection with other manures. We found it paid us 200 per cent, besides increasing the salableness of the whole crop by improving size and quality.

We sometimes hear the complaint made that artificial fertilizers fail to do any good in a dry season like the past, but we have no complaint to make, as this Phosphate helped to force most of our early crops along before the drought began, while its timely application, after the September rains, did much towards saving our late crops. I think a judicious application of this Phosphate cannot fail to be profitable to every farmer. EZRA BURNHAM.

WE CHALLENGE

The world to produce a remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, to restore, renovate and invigorate the whole system, or in curing any diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1. Sold by druggists.

Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In Concord, Mass., March 29, by Rev. Grindall Reynolds, Mr. Charles Prescott to Miss Ida Davis, both of Concord.

In Somerville, March 22, by Rev. G. W. Durell, Geo. E. Bates to Lillian L. Fisher.

In Medford, March 21, by Rev. R. P. Ambler, William P. Hartshorn to Nellie M. Pike.

In Dedham, March 29, by Rev. E. W. Virgin, Thomas Pearsall of Boston to Ella F. Towle of Dedham.

In Woburn, March 21, by Rev. Daniel March, Henry B. Wood to Emily W. Eaton, both of Woburn.

In Fall River, March 29, by Rev. Samuel S. Spear, Thomas Marsden to Betsey Ann Baron, both of Fall River.

DIED.

At Harrison Square, April 1, Mrs. Sally Parkman, 93 yrs.

In Quincy, March 31, Miss Mary Ann Bass, 78 yrs. 7 mos.

In Charlestown, March 26, Mrs. Elizabeth Chell, 86 yrs. 7 mos.

In Dorchester, March 27, Mrs. Mary A. Hill, widow of the late John Hill, 70 yrs.

At Forest Hills, March 25, Nathan Hersey, 80 yrs.

In Chelsea, March 28, Mrs. Mary Armstrong, 81 yrs. 11 mos.

In Cambridge, March 28, Eliza Endicott Bates, 84 yrs. 11 mos.

In Belmont, March 27, Mrs. Mary R. Pratt, widow of the late Peter Pratt of Cohasset, 83 yrs.

In Dedham, March 24, Timothy Phelps, 89 yrs. 10 mos.

In West Dedham, March 27, Joseph Crane, 72 yrs. 7 mos.

In West Newton, March 28, Isaac Frost, 90 yrs. 3 mos.

In Taunton, March 28, Rev. Erastus Maltby, 86 yrs.

In Hanover, Mass., March 26, Josiah M. Smith, 80 yrs.

In New Bedford, March 27, Josiah S. Bonney, 75 yrs. Deborah H. Wing, 82 yrs.

In Watertown, March 26, Josiah Thwing, 76 yrs. 7 mos.

In Leominster, March 26, Mary Burrage, relict of the late Dea. Emory Burrage, 81 yrs. Sabrina Benthall, 81 yrs.

In Newburyport, March 22, Mrs. Sophronia, widow of the late William S. Evans, 76 yrs. 6 mos.

In Ipswich, March 24, Daniel L. Hodgkins, 70 yrs.

In Washington, D. C., March 21, Mrs. Polly O. Colman, formerly of Scituate, Mass., 73 yrs. 7 mos.

In Medford, March 28, Joseph Richardson, 78 yrs. 2 mos.

In East Derry, N. H., March 25, Maria McGregor, 91 yrs. March 27, her sister, Mary Ann McGregor, 82 yrs.

☞ *Persons ordering articles advertised in our columns, will please say that they saw the advertisement in the NEW ENGLAND FARMER.*

New Advertisements.

SEEDS.

IF YOU WANT

CHOICE SEEDS,

EITHER FOR

Hot-Beds, Market or Private Gardens,

TRY OURS.

We have all the desirable varieties, Best Home Grown and Foreign, at fair prices, and

BEST IN QUALITY.

Catalogues free on application.

EVERETT & GLEASON,
34 SOUTH MARKET ST., BOSTON, MASS. **34**
14tf

$15. Fertilizer Sower. $15.

ATTACHMENT TO THE "TIGER" Rake. Sows all kinds of Fertilizers, plaster and ashes in any quantity desired. Sows grain or grass well with any Machine in the market. Is simple and will last a life time. Send for descriptive circular. Price $15. Agents wanted for the best Spring Tooth Harrow. GEO. TYLER,
19 South Market St., Boston, Mass.
Dealer in Horse Powers, Mowers, Rakes, Tedders, Chilled Plows, Harrows, &c.

EVAPORATORS!
FOR FACTORY AND FAMILY USE.
CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Send for descriptive Circulars. One in operation at our office.
THOMPSON, WILCOMB & CO.,
N. E. Agents Scientific Evaporator,
4t14 **No. 5 Chatham Row, Boston, Mass.**

STRAWBERRIES, ASPARAGUS, &c. STRAWBERRIES--BIDWELL, $1 PER hundred; Crescent Seedling, per thousand $3; Cumberland, Miner's Prolific, $5.50; Mt. Vernon, Sharpless, Kentucky, Chas. Downing, Champion, $4. **Asparagus**, two varieties, one year, $3, two years, $4 per thousand. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c. Price list free. **GEO. F. WHEELER,** 4t14 Concord, Mass.

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WELL, BORER AND PROSPECTOR.
The *Diploma* and *Prize Medal* awarded it at the "Centennial" in 1876. *Twenty-six of these hand machines ordered in one day.* ☞ Good active Agents can clear $125 per week. Send for Circulars and Terms. Address W. WEAVER, Phoenixville, Pa.

PLANTS.
I have this season the finest PLANTS ever grown at SUNNYSIDE NURSERY, including the new and standard varieties.
Catalogues sent free.
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Cut this out, as it will not appear next week. 1t14

FARMERS,
SAVE YOUR TREES BY USING THE **Eclipse Tree Oil**, $2.00 per gallon, full directions on each can. Sure cure for Borers; does not stain or injure the tree; use spring and fall. For sale only by H. L. WOOD & CO., dealers in all kinds of Lubricating Oils, 120 Summer St., Boston. 4t14Wtf

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A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN LADY to help do the work in a small family, and to be company for an old lady; one used to living in the country preferred. Address Box 35, New England Village, Grafton, Mass. 2t14

NEW POTATOES
Wall's Orange, per lb. 75c. by mail. Peck $2.00. Bush. $6.00. Bbl. $15.00. *Belle, E. R. or Hebron*, and *White Elephant* each bush. $1.50. Bbl. $4. For *Early Gem, Boston Market, Rural Blush, Hall's Early Peachblow, Rochester Favorite, Vick's Prize, Early Sunrise* and 20 other valuable new varieties, *see my* Catalogue. Free to all.
Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa.
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AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
To introduce my Seed, I will send prepaid by mail, to any address: Packet. 1 oz. ¼ lb. 1 lb.
Yellow Danvers Onion Seed, . 5c. 10c. 30c. $1.00
Large Wethersfield Red, . . . 5 12 35 1.10
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Also, at greatly reduced rates, the following choice Seeds, all of my own growth, warranted fresh and good, or money refunded:

	Packet.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Harris Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel, ...	5c.	15c.	$ .50	
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These Seeds are of the very best quality, and I want everybody to try them this spring. The Seeds will be sent, prepaid, by mail the day the order is received. I guarantee their safe delivery in good order. Address
JOSEPH HARRIS,
Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y.
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BUCKEYE FORCE PUMPS.
The most Complete, Simple, Durable, and Easily Operated Pump ever made. Has porcelain lined Cylinder. NEVER FREEZES. Adapted for deep or shallow wells, and can be used with or without wind engine. Every one warranted.
ALSO THE
NEW IRON TURBINE
WIND ENGINE,
the strongest and most durable Wind Engine in the world. Runs in a light breeze. Will not shrink, swell, warp or rattle in the wind. Thousands in use.
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EVERETT & SMALL,
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HAWKINS' STRAIN OF PRIZE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
FOWLS AND EGGS FOR SALE.
Great Winter Layers. Best Table Poultry.
Send for my new Circular of the largest Poultry Farm in the world. **A. C. HAWKINS,**
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Improve Your Poultry.
APRIL 15 I WILL BEGIN TO REDUCE my breeding stock of Plymouth Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas and Am. Seabrights at these *very low prices:*
Cocks, $3 each; Hens, $1.50.
Eggs for hatching, $2 per doz; $5 for 3 doz.
Cash must accompany orders.
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WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Persons who have been taking Cod-Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure Oil and Lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in Lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear Oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

ZIMMERMAN Fruit Evaporator
The BEST in the Market.
Over 13,000 in use.
Four sizes, 6 to 50 bus. per day. Made wholly of *Galvanized Iron.*
Send for Circular.
AGENTS WANTED.
ZIMMERMAN FRUIT DRYER CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
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CIDER PRESSES! ELEVATORS, CHEESE VATS, &c.
BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
or 219 Fulton St., New York.
4t14

FREE to every Reader OF THIS Advertisement A SPLENDID TIMEKEEPER.

In order to advertise **HOUSE AND HOME**, and secure subscribers promptly, we have decided to make the following most princely and magnificent offer to each and every reader of this paper. It is the common practice of the gold and silver refiners of England and Switzerland to purchase from the pawnbrokers of their respective countries all the gold and silver watches which have been unredeemed, simply for the sake of the gold and silver cases. The works are then sold to a celebrated watch firm who have made a specialty of this business. The firm places the works in the hands of skillful workmen, who set in work and put them in as good condition as possible. These works embrace every variety of movement, some of them being very fine and perfect timekeepers, all handsomely cased. *We have just purchased the entire stock* (19,000) of a bankrupt firm concern of the above described watches at less than the first cost of the raw material.

On receipt of **$1.50**, the subscription price of **House and Home**, and $1.00 extra to pay for packing, postage, and registering, we will send **House and Home** for one year (52 numbers), and one of these watches, postpaid, to any address in the United States. Watches mailed the day the order is received. The watches were purchased especially to go with **House and Home**, and will be furnished only to subscribers to that publication. In order to introduce it at once we make this unusual offer, which could not be made were it not for the fact that we bought the watches at one-quarter cost of manufacture.

On receipt of 50 cents extra we will send our new and elegant watch-chain, with a **Whistle Charm and Dog Call Attachment**—just the thing for hunters and sporting men.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT AS DESCRIBED.
Address **METROPOLITAN PUBLISHING CO.,**
252 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US.
West Point, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1882. Metropolitan Publishing Company. Gents.: I am in receipt of the handsome premium watch sent me. I was much surprised to know that you could supply so good a timekeeper for so little money. HOUSE AND HOME alone is worth the price. Enclosed please find six (6) new subscriptions at $1.50. Please send me 6 premium watches, the same style as the last. Very truly yours, Lieut. E. S. Farrow, U. S. Army. **Murfreesboro, Tenn.**, Sept 30, 1882. Gents.: Watch arrived. * * * All right in time keeping qualities. Jesse W. Sparks, Jr. **St. Paul, Minn.**, Sept. 14. Premium received, and a nice one it is. Gen. R. W. Johnson. **Wrightstown, Minn.**, Sept. 29, '82. Received premium last night. Well satisfied. Martha Goodale. **South Gardiner, Me.**, Dec. 24, '82. Received watch and paper; like them much; was fooled $100 for watch; don't want to sell. H. C. Goodwin. **Waverly, Pa.**, Feb. 16, '83. Received the beautiful premium watch. It looks good to me; our jeweler pronounced it coin silver. M. M. Buford. Testimonials like the above received every day.

N. B.—The popular and beautiful weekly publication known as **HOUSE AND HOME**, illustrated newspaper (*established* 1880), is one of the best and most elegantly illustrated weekly newspapers of the day, full of News, Art, Science, Fashion, Music, Poetry, Charming Stories, Wit and Humor, Useful Knowledge, and Amusement for every American home. In fact, a pictorial history of the world from week to week—sixteen pages beautifully illustrated—same size as Harper's or Leslie's illustrated weeklies.

A BENEFIT TO BEE KEEPERS. Will send full directions for making the best Pat. B Hive in the world, *Free of Charge*, if sent for *at once*. K. P. KIDDER, 8t13tf Burlington, Vt.

WIARD CHILLED PLOW.

The WIARD PATENT CHILLED PLOW has many points of superiority over any other Chilled Plow in use, and is increasing in popularity everywhere. It took all the First Prizes at the Plowing Match at the New England Fair, September, 1881, in contest with best Chilled Plows made.
WE ALSO OFFER THE
WIARD SULKY PLOW.
The Best Sulky Plow Yet Produced.
Send for Circular to
EVERETT & SMALL,
5t13 *43 South Market St., Boston.*

LOW'S RELIABLE VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Raising New Varieties a Specialty. As the **Originator** and **first introducer** of the **Essex Hybrid Squash** and **Essex Hybrid Tomato** (without exception the *best varieties* in cultivation,) I invite *all* who want **Seed** *Pure* and *True* to send to headquarters. *All seed* by the *pound* sent **Free of Postage.** *Seed to Market Gardeners*, who buy in quantity, *at Special Rates.* **Seed Potatoes, Choice Cabbage** and **Onion Seed Specialties.** BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE SENT FREE TO ALL. **AARON LOW, Seedsman, Essex, Essex Co., Mass.** 7teow2

HOP PLASTER This plaster is famous for its quick and hearty action in curing Rheumatism Sciatica, Kidney Disease, Lame Back, Side or Hips, Sharp Pains, Pleurisy, Heart and Liver Troubles, Stiff Muscles, Sore Chest, Cramps, and all pains or aches in every part. It soothes, strengthens and stimulates the parts. Sold by druggists, everywhere at 25 cents. **A GREAT SUCCESS**
Hop Plaster Co., Sole Manufacturers
(9) Mailed on receipt of price.
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BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE
THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD FERTILIZER!

An artificial fertilizer, to be both quick in its effects and lasting in its results, *must* be a good SUPERPHOSPHATE, for in this lies the fundamental principle of commercial fertilizers, the foundation of their manufacture being the discovery of the process of manufacturing Superphosphate from bone and sulphuric acid. The great superiority of BRADLEY'S SUPERPHOSPHATE over all other fertilizers is due to its being *a high grade Superphosphate*, containing phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash and all other necessary elements of plant-food, *in proportions and from materials* found by the practical experience of 22 years to be the *best* to meet the requirements of *all* crops.

In distinction from "*special* Fertilizers," adapted only for *special* crops, this Phosphate, containing *all* the ingredients of plant-food in the *best form* and in *sufficient quantities*, is a PERFECT FERTILIZER for *all* crops, and is equally well adapted for use with or without manure.

Send for pamphlet, mailed free to any address.

Bradley Fertilizer Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
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LaDow's Disk Harrow.

THE BEST IN USE.

LaDow's Jointed Disk Harrow is acknowledged to be the most valuable farm implement ever produced. No other style of harrow can so perfectly prepare the ground for receiving seed. It does not merely scratch or tear up the soil, with a heavy, dead draft, like all other kinds of harrows, the **Revolving Disks** easily cut into the soil, lift it from below to the surface, and thoroughly pulverize every inch of it, leaving the land light and mellow. In many instances it can be used instead of a plow.

No other kind of harrow can put in manure equal to it. No other kind of harrow can cover seed equal to it.

Thousands in use. Every one fully warranted. You will regret it if you do not secure the LaDow **Disk** Harrow in preference to any other kind.

Send for latest Descriptive Circular, to
EVERETT & SMALL,
43 South Market St., Boston, Mass.
Sole manufacturers for the New England States.
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BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER PEA

Extra Early, Very Dwarf, (8 to 10 inches), Requires no Bushing. Exquisite Flavor.
Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown.
CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine *Bliss's* American Wonder.
PRICES.—Half pint package, **25 cents**; pint, **45 cents**; quart, **80**; by mail, postpaid.
D. K. BLISS & SONS'
HAND BOOK FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.
300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS
With a richly colored plate of a Group of Carnations, and a descriptive priced list of 2,000 varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE seeds—with much useful information upon their culture—132 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 6 cents.
Our Illustrated Novelty Sheet, containing a description of all the Novelties of the season, mailed free to all applicants.
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D. K. BLISS & SONS, 54 Barclay Street, New York
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OVER 65,000 IN USE.

The Randall Harrow
Is conceded to be the most profitable farm implement in use. It is the original Disc Wheel Harrow, and is superior to all others. It can be readily taken apart for transportation without the use of tools. It is easily and quickly made either jointed or stiff, as desired; an essential point, as no jointed disc harrow will do good work in hard, lumpy soils. The wheels are of steel, 13 or 16 inches in diameter, as ordered. The seat is adjustable to man or boy, and is hung in stirrups to avoid jolting. The scrapers are reciprocating, and are brought in contact with each disc simultaneously, by a lever. The gangs are set one behind the other, and will work the soil between them thoroughly, without clogging, or danger of breakage by hard substances getting between the inner wheels. The bearings being at the ends of the gangs—and well protected from dirt—carry them with the least possible amount of friction; **therefore, the Randall is the Lightest Draft Disc Harrow made.**
Send for our Illustrated Almanac for 1883.
WARRIOR MOWER CO.,
Little Falls, N. Y., and
13teow12 *21 South Market St., Boston.*

Standard Phosphate.
Always Reliable. Always the Same.
ACTON, Jan. 15, 1883.
MESSRS. WHITTEMORE BROS.:
Gents.—We sold last year 25 or 30 tons of the Standard Phosphate, and selling other, as we did, had a chance to learn the results more fully; but in nearly every instance the farmers were well pleased with the Standard; and as a result from our last year's experience shall try to sell no other than the Standard Fertilizer. Yours respectfully,
I. W. FLAGG, Acton, Mass.
FLAGG & RUSSELL, Concord, Mass.
WHITTEMORE BROS.,
13tf **Nos. 80 & 82 So. Market St., Boston.**

The Corbin Wheel Harrow.

Lightest Draft and Most Thorough Work.
The **only** Wheel Harrow having the following points:
Perfect flexibility, independent gangs, **Solid, Chilled Boxes,** lever for setting gangs at an angle, disks that can not work loose.
Call and investigate, or send for circular. We want every farmer to examine it! Live agents wanted!
Higganum M'f'g Corp.,
38 So. Market St., Boston, and
2t13-eoptf *Higganum, Conn.*

EUROPE EDUCATIONAL EXCURSIONS
1883, Combining Unequalled Advantages
Send for Descriptive Circular, Free.
E. TOURJEE, Franklin Square, Boston.
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TRY COW PEAS!!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN FORAGE Plant; equal to clover as a fertilizer, superior to corn for green forage; will grow anywhere at the North, and enrich any land; as easily cultivated as corn. A bushel by express for $2.50, with directions for cultivation; will plant two acres. 2 bushels Southern White Corn, the best corn for forage, for $2.50.
4t11 G. J. GREENE, Fort Madison, South Carolina.

Trees, Vines, Roses.
CHOICEST NEW AND OLD KINDS—An unsurpassed stock, home growth, quality superior, at lowest prices. Inspection and comparison invited. *Catalogue free.*
W. C. STRONG
7t9 *Nonantum Hill, Brighton, Mass.*

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.
EGGS FROM CHOICE, LARGE FOWLS, $2.00 per 13. JOHN WOOLDREDGE,
5t13tf Lunenburg, Mass.

WANTED!
ENERGETIC AND INTELLIGENT MEN, to solicit orders, this coming season,
For Nursery Stock.
Experience not essential. Salary to start on, besides expenses, to men of mature age and good business ability. Apply by letter and state age and name references, **S. T. CANNON,**
5t12tf **Augusta, Maine.**

CUT THIS OUT and return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in One Month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. M. Young, 152 Greenwich St., New York
4t12

JUST OUT 50 of the most Elegant Chromo Cards you ever saw, all new designs, only 10c. Sample outfit, 25c. ELM CITY CARD WORKS, New Haven, Conn.
1319

FARMERS' REPORTS, 1882.
REMARKABLE RESULTS FROM
Stearns' Ammoniated BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE.
CORN, POTATOES, BEANS, MELONS, &c.
Copy of Letter received from A. D. Fry, Long Island, N. Y.
Better than Stable Manure; Shall use the Phosphate hereafter.

LONG ISLAND, Jan. 18, 1883.
STEARNS & CO.—*Gents:* I purchased in the spring of 1882, one ton of your Superphosphate and used it on garden and fields, corn, potatoes, peas, beans and melons; also, on beets, carrots, onions and parsnips, determined to give it a fair trial, and am happy to say I was so well pleased with it, I made further purchases last Fall, as a dressing for Winter wheat, which is now looking well. All my crops were good and even better *than I have ever* grown with stable manure. The severe drought cut our corn crop short, but my neighbors say my corn was the best in our section, and attribute it to Phosphate, and I think they are correct. My corn was planted late, land sprinkled with oyster-shell lime harrowed in, and your Phosphate in the hill a small, handful. My potatoes, Early Rose, were planted in drills, with your Phosphate sprinkled in, lightly covered with earth; yield was good, potatoes smooth and even size, and the *best in flavor* I ever tasted.
I shall purchase no more stable manure from the City, but use the Phosphate. A. D. FRY.

Corn, Pumpkins & Turnips.
Only One in Twenty Miles that Raised a Crop.
ESOPUS, ULSTER CO., N. Y., December, 1882.
MESSRS. STEARNS & CO.—*Gents:*—I must say that I am highly pleased with the Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate. I used it on corn, pumpkins, and turnips. I am the only one within twenty miles of me that raised a crop of either kind, and I owe it all to the Fertilizer. I also used it on all garden truck and grass lands with the best results. Respectfully,
H. J. HOUSE.

Corn.
Would not believe that Phosphate was as good as Barn Manure until convinced by the crops raised.
EDGARTOWN, MASS., Sept. 7th, 1882.
MESSRS. STEARNS & COMPANY:
Gents.—I have several inquiries for your **Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate.** I think it will be well to have it on hand so as to be able to supply it when called for.
I believe it may be said to have given as good or better satisfaction than *all* others. We have the dryest season ever known here, more than sixty days *no rain*, which has dried up all crops not planted very early. I have examined a number of corn crops, where your **Superphosphate** was used, and it stood the test in height and number of ears to the hill with the best quality of Barn manure, Salt Pond Grass and Sea

Poetry.

MOTHERHOOD.

BY MARGARET E. SANGSTER.

Sweet Mary Mother, when of old an artist's dream divine
Was once to let his thought of thee in all men's eyes to shine,
He sought some peasant woman, or some dame of high degree,
And watched her brooding o'er her babe, and thus he looked on thee.

And still he saw how mother-love its precious burden bore,
In plentitude of joy that swept (like tide that floods the shore)
Each fret and discord out of life—a rapture so profound
That aye where mother clasped her child that place was holy ground.

The centuries have drifted on. I read today the page
That kindles with its beacon-fire a hope for every age;
Betwixt the midnight and the dawn I too behold the Star
Which stands above the Bethlehem stall where Babe and Mother are.

Yet oft, like him whose canvas glowed in mediæval days
With her dear face whose matchless grace woke sternest hearts to praise,
I nearer draw to Him who came the dark world's light to be,
When bent o'er some small cradle where a wee babe smiles at me.

I kiss the dimpled rosy feet by dust of earth unsoiled;
I own with awe the purity by stain of earth unspoiled;
And in her happy eyes I gaze who wears the mother's crown,
And feels within her soul a love not death itself may drown.

Madonna mia, mother sweet, in palace or in cot,
Where thou dost dwell the angels wait, and though we hear them not,
They softly chant a Gloria that swiftly finds its way
To Him whom, erst a human child, the heavenly hosts obey.

The Story Teller.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

THE STIRRING OFF.

BY M. H. CATHERWOOD.

Davis' boys said to all the young men at singing school, "Come over to 'r sugar camp Saturday night; we're goin' to stir off."

The young men, sitting on the fence to which horses were tied in dusky rows, playfully imitated the preacher when he gave out appointments, and replied they would be there, no preventing providence, at early candle-lighting.

Jane Davis, attended by her cousin, also circulated among the girls in the school house during that interval in singing school called recess, and invited them to the stirring-off.

The Davises, though by no means the richest, were the most hospitable family in the Swamp. They came from Virginia. Their stable swarmed with fine horses, each son and daughter owning a colt. And the steeds of visiting neighbors often crowded the stalls until these looked like a horse fair.

The Davises entertained every day in the year. Their house was unpretending even for those times, being of unpainted wood, with a bedroom at each side of the porch, a sitting room where guns and powder horns hung over the fireplace, a kitchen and a loft. Yet here sojourned relations from other counties, and even from over the mountains. Here on Christmas and New Year's days were made great turkey roasts. Out of it issued Jane Davis to the dances and parties where she was a belle, and her brothers, ruddy, huge-limbed, black-eyed and dignified as any young men in Fairfield county.

They kept bees, and raised what were called noble turnips. Their farm appeared to produce solely for the use of guests. In watermelon season they kept what might be termed open field. Their cookery was celebrated and their cordiality as free as sunshine. No unwelcome guest could alight at Davis'. The head of the family, their uncle, was a "general," and this title carried much social weight. About their premises hung an atmosphere of unending good times. On Sunday afternoons late in November all the raw young men of the neighborhood drew in a circle to Davis' fireplace, scraping turnips or apples. Now the steel knives moved in concert, and now they jarred; the hollow wall of a turnip protested against the scrape, and Aunt Davis passed the heaping pan again; or cracked walnuts and hickory nuts were the offerings. Then every youth sat with an overflowing handkerchief on his lap, and the small blade of his knife busy with the kernels—back-log and forestick being bombarded with shells which burned in blue and crimson.

So, when the Davises were ready to stir off in their sugar-camp, it was the most natural thing in the world for them to invite their neighbors to come and eat the sugar, and for their neighbors to come and do so.

The camp threw its shine far among leafless trees. Three or four iron kettles steamed on a pole over the fire. In a bark lodge near by, Aunt Davis had put a lunch of pies and cakes before she went home, to be handed around at the stirring off. It was a clear, starry night, the withered sod crisp underfoot with the stiffness of ice. Any group approaching silently could hear the tapped maples dripping a liquid nocturne into trough or pan.

But scarcely any groups approached silently. They were heard chatting in the open places, and their calls raised echoes.

John and Eck Davis had collected logs and chunks, and spread robes and blankets until the seating capacity of the camp was nearly equal to that of George's Chapel. Some of the girls took off their wraps and hung them in the bark house. One couple carried away a bucket for more sugar water to cool a kettle, and other couples sauntered after them. There were races on the spongy dead leaves, and sudden squalls of remonstrance.

Jane Davis stood in the midst of her company, moving a long wooden stirrer in the kettle about to sugar-off. Though her beauty was neither brown nor white, nor, in fact, positive beauty of any kind, it cajoled everybody. Her hair was folded, as smooth as a bird's wings, close to her cheeks. There was innocent audacity in the curving line of every motion she made. The young men were so taken by the spell of her grace that she was accused of being unrighteously engaged to three at once, and about to add her cousin Tom Randall to the list.

Tom Randall was a Virginian, spending the winter in Ohio. He was handsome, merry as Mercutio, and so easy in his manners that the swamp youths watched him with varying emotions. He brought his songs over the mountain; one celebrated the swiftness of the electric telegraph in flashing news from Baltimore to Wheeling; another was about a Quaker courtship, and set all Swamp girls to rattling the lady's brisk response—

What care I for your rings or money—
Fiddle-a-ding, a-ding, a day;
I want a man that will call me honey—
Fiddle-a-ding, a-ding, a-day!

Tom Randall sat close to the fire, hanging his delicate hands, which had never done a day's chopping, over his knees. He looked much of a gentleman, Nora Waddell remarked aside to Philip Welchammen. To all the girls he was a central figure, as Jane was a central figure to the young men.

But Philip claimed that Virginians were no nearer perfection than out-and-out swamp fellows.

"I didn't say he was a perfect gentleman," said Nora, with cautious moderation, "for I wouldn't say so of any man."

"He ain't proud," admitted Philip. "He's free to talk with everybody."

"Humph!" remarked Mary Thompson, sitting at the other side of Philip, "he ought to be. Folks in George's Chapel neighborhood is just as good as anybody."

"Well, anyhow, I know he ain't a prettier dancer than Jane," sighed Nora, whose folks would not allow her to indulge in the godless motion that the music of a fiddle inspires. While Jane stirred and chatted, she was swaying and taking dance-steps as if unable to refrain from spinning away through the trees. In this great woods drawing room, where so many were gathered, it was impossible for her to hear any comment that went on.

"Jane makes a good appearance on the floor," responded Philip, who, being male, could withstand the general denunciations of the preacher, and his mother's praying at him in meeting. "I like to lead her out to dance."

"Uncle and Aunt Davis are just as easy with Jane as if they wasn't professors of religion," sighed Nora Waddell.

"And their boys thinks so much of her," added Mary Thompson. "John can't go anywhere unless she ties his neck-han'ketcher for him. I've knowed him, when Jane was sick, to come and lean over her to get it fixed."

"If she's to leave them," said Philip, "I wonder how they'd do without her?"

"She's going to marry Cousin Billy Thompson, that I know," said Mary.

"She's engaged to Dr. Miller in Lancaster," insisted Nora. "I've saw voluntines he's sent her."

"Dick Hand thinks he's goin' to get her," laughed Philip. "He told me she's as good as promised him. And Dick's a good fellow, if he wasn't such a coward."

"I don't believe Jane wants anybody," said Nora Waddell. "She's light-minded, and likes to enjoy herself."

Dick Hand stood by Jane and insisted on helping her to move the stirrer. His hair enclosed his head in the shape of a thatch, leaving but narrow eaves of forehead above his eyebrows, though his expression was open and amiable. He looked like one of Bewick's cuts of an English carter. The Hands, however, were a rich family, and, in spite of their eccentricities, a power in the country. Old Jimmy Hand so dreaded the grave that he had a marble vault hewed, watching its progress for years, and getting himself ready to occupy it a few weeks after its completion. Lest he should be buried alive, his will decreed that the vault should be unlocked and the coffin examined at intervals. The sight of a face floating in alcohol and spotted with drops from the metal casket not proving grateful to his heirs, the key was soon conveniently lost.

His son Dick, hearty in love and friendship and noble in brawn, so feared the dark that he would not go into an unlighted room. When left by himself at the parting of roads after a night's frolic, he galloped his horse through brush and mire, and it was told that he had more than once reached home without a whole stitch to his back.

But, in spite of the powers of darkness, Dick was anxious to take Jane Davis under his protection. The fire and the noisy company kept him from lifting his eyes to the tree tops swaying slowly overhead, and the lonesome stars.

All through the woods, winter-night sounds and sudden twig-cracklings could be heard. Dick, however, meant to take Jane Davis home, whether he could persuade one of the Davis boys to go home with him afterward or not.

In those days neighborhoods were intensely local. The people knew what historians have not yet learned about the value of isolated bits of human life. These young folks in the sugar camp knew nothing of the events and complications of the great world, but they all felt more or less interested in the politics of Jane Davis' entanglements.

Her brother kept dipping a long spoon into the kettle she stirred, and dropping the liquid into a tin cup of cold sugar water. As long as the hot stuff twined about in ropy arms, it was syrup; but as soon as it settled to the bottom in a clear mass, it was wax, and the change from wax to the grain of sugar is a sudden miracle.

When Eck Davis announced, "It's waxed," the kettle was slung off in haste, and every one left the tree which had propped his back, or the robe on which he had leaned, and the graining sugar was served in saucers and handed around. It could be eaten with spoons or "worked" into crackling ropes. Davis' boys took off the syrup kettles and covered them up in the bark lodge. They would be emptied into stone jars when the more important business of entertaining company was over. The fire now shone redder. Jane was cutting up pies and cakes in the bark house, all this warm light focused on her lowered eyelids, when two more of her suitors arrived.

"I knowed the entire posse would be out," said Philip Welchammer in a laughing undertone to the girls sitting beside him. "Davises never misses invitin' anybody."

"You're too late, Billy Thompson," called Jane's elder brother before he noticed the preacher was in the party. "Your sheer's e't." When, however, Dr. Miller from Lancaster also came forward, John stood up stiffly and put on his company grandeur. He held the town-man in some awe, and was bound to be constrained by the preacher.

Billy Thompson, having met Jane with awkward heartiness, said he would make the young folks acquainted wiih Brother Gurley. They all knew Brother Gurley; but Billy was a wild young man, and his audacity in "brother-ing" the preacher was more delicious than home-made sugar. He afterward explained that the preacher had been turned onto the old folks for Sunday, and he asked him along to the frolic without suspicionin' he'd come, but the preacher he took a-holt as if that was the understandin'.

Jane met Brother Gurley and Dr. Miller with equal ease. A hush fell upon the company, and they ate and watched her serve the new-comers and appear to balance such formidable individuals in her hands. Affectation was in that region the deadliest sin a girl could commit against her own popularity, and Jane's manner was always beautifully simple.

The preacher had a clean-shaven, large face, huge blue eyes, and laughing white teeth, and a sprinkling of fine, indefinitely-tinted hair. His figure was vigorous, and well made to bear the hardships of a Methodist circuit-rider. His presence had the grasp of good-fellowship and power, and rather dwarfed Dr. Miller, whom all the girls thought a very pretty man. Dr. Miller wore side-whiskers, and a Lancaster suit of clothes finished by a fine round cloak hooked under his chin. When he took off his hat to bow, two curls fell over his forehead. The woman who would not take Dr. Miller if he wanted her must expect to have the pick of creation, and maybe she would miss it after all. He talked to Jane and ate maple sugar with the greatest of Lancaster ease, telling her he had put up with his cousin in Millersport and borrowed a horse to ride to camp. John Davis at once said the folks at home expected him to put up with them over Sunday, and the other young men resented the doctor's prompt acceptance of Davis' hospitality.

The preacher, holding his saucer of sugar in his left hand, was going around and giving the right hand of fellowship to every young person in camp. This was the proper and customary thing for him to do. A preacher who went into company anywhere on the circuit without shaking hands, and pushing and strengthening his acquaintance, would be a worse stumbling block than a back-slider, given up to superfluous clothing and all kinds of sinful levity, or a new convert with artificials in her bonnet. But there was a tingling quality in Brother Gurley's grasp which stirred the blood; and his heavy voice was as prevailing in its ordinary tones as in the thunders of the pulpit.

"Did you bring your wife with you, Brother Gurley?" simpered Tabitha Gill, a dwarfish, dark old maid, devout in church, and esteemed for her ability to make a good prayer.

Mary Thompson whispered behind her back: "Tabitha Gill's always for finding out whether a preacher's married or not, before anybody else does."

"Not this time," replied Brother Gurley, warming Sister Gill's heart with a broad, class-meeting smile. "But I expect to bring her with me when I come round again."

"Do," said Tabitha; "and stop at our house."

"I'm obliged to you, Sister Gill," replied the preacher. "You have a fine community of young people here."

"But they ain't none of 'em converted. There's a good deal of levity in George's Chapel neighborhood. Now, Jane, now—Jane Davis—she's a girl nobody can help likin', but many's the night that she's danced away in sinful amusement. I wish you'd do something for her soul, Brother Gurley."

"I'll try," responded the preacher, heartily. He looked with a tender and indulgent eye at Jane, who was dividing her company into two parts, to play one innocent play before the camp broke up.

"Come away from here," whispered Philip Welchammer to the girl beside him, seceding from the preacher's group, and adding himself to Jane's. "Tabitha Gill will be haulin' us all up to the mourners' bench pretty soon."

They played "clap-out," the girls sitting in their wraps, all ready to depart, and the young men turning up their collars and putting on their comforters, while waiting a summons. Jane was leader, and with much tittering and secrecy each young lady imparted to Jane the name of the youth she wished to have sit beside her. Dick Hand was called first, and he stood looking at the array from which he could take but one choice, his lips dropping apart and his expression like that he used to display under the dunce-cap, at Gum College. During this interval of silence the drip of sugar-water into troughs played a musical phrase or two, and the stirring and whinneying of the horses could be heard where they were tied to saplings. No rural Ohioan ever walked a quarter of a mile if he had any kind of beast or conveyance to carry him.

Then Dick of course sat down by the wrong girl, and was clapped out, and Dr. Miller was called. Dr. Miller made a pleasing impression by hesitating all along the line, and when he sat down by Mary Thompson, her murmur of assent was a tribute to his sagacity.

Cousin Tom Randall was summoned, and sang two or three lines of the Quaker's courtship, before throwing himself on the mercy of Nora Waddell. He was clapped out, and said he always expected it. West of the Alleghanies was no place for him; they were even going to clap him out up at uncle's. Then the preacher came, smiling joyfully, and placed himself by Tabitha Gill, where he was tittered over and allowed to remain; and one by one the seats were filled, the less fortunate men making a second trial with more success when their range was narrowed.

Everybody rose up to go home. But a great many "good-nights," and reproaches for social neglect, and promises of future devotion to each other, had first to be exchanged.

Then Billy Thompson, who had driven in his buggy, expressly to take Jane Davis home, and was wondering what he should do with the preacher, saw with astonishment that Brother Gurley had Jane upon his own arm, and was tucking her shawl close to her chin. Her black eyes sparkled within a scarlet hood. She turned about with Brother Gurley, facing all the young associates of her life, and said:

"We want you all to come to our house after preachin' to-morrow. The presidin' elder will be there."

"I don't care nothin' about the presidin' elder," muttered Billy Thompson.

"Goin' to be a weddin', you know," explained John Davis, turning from assisting his brother Eck to empty the syrup kettles, and beaming warmly over such a general occasion. "The folks at meeting will all be invited, but Jane said she wanted to ask the young people separate to-night."

"And next time I come around the circuit," said Brother Gurley, taking Jane's hand in his before the company, "I'll bring my wife with me."

They walked away from the camp-fire, Jane turning once or twice to call "Good-night, all," as if she still clung to every companionable hand. The party watched her an instant in silence. Perhaps some were fanciful enough to see her walking away from the high estate of a doctor's wife in Lancaster, from the Hand money and Billy Thompson's thrift, into the constant change and unfailing hardships of Methodist itinerancy. The dancing motion would disappear from her gait, and she who had tittered irreverently at her good mother's labors with backsliders at the mourners' bench, would come to feel an interest in such sinners herself.

"Dog'd if I thought Jane Davis would ever marry a preacher!" burst out Billy Thompson, in sudden and hot disapproval.

"Don't it beat all!" murmured Tabitha Gill. "And her an unconverted woman in the error of her ways! Jane's too young for a preacher's wife."

"Jane's fooled us all!" owned Philip Welchammer, heartily. To keep intended nuptials a family secret until a day or a few hours before the appointed time, was as much a custom of the country, as was prying into and spying out such affairs. Surprising her friends by her wedding, was, therefore, adding to Jane's social success; but only Dr. Miller could perceive her true reason for assembling her suitors at the last moment. While discarding them all, her hospitable nature clung to their friendship; she wished to tell them in a group, the change she contemplated, so that no one could accuse her of superior kindness to another. Her very cruelties were intended mercies.

"That's the way the pretty girls go," sighed Cousin Tom Randall, seizing hold of Jane's younger brother. "The preachers get 'em. Come on, Eck; I'll have to be helped home."

"I don't see when he courted her," breathed out Dick Hand, closing his lips after many efforts.

"Preachers is chain-lightnin'," laughed Billy Thompson. "He's been round often enough, and always stoppin' there."

"To-morrow, after preachin'," said John, impressively, as he came forward after hastily covering the jars; "we're goin' to have a turkey dinner, and we want you all to be sure to come. And next time Brother Gurley and Jane make the circuit, we'll have the infair at our house, too."

"That's just like Davises," exclaimed one of the dispersing group in the midst of their eager promises; "they wouldn't be satisfied unless they give the weddin' and the infair both, and invited all quarterly meetin' to set down to the table. I thought there was doin's over at their house; but then, they're always bakin' and fussin'."

They could all picture a turkey roast at Davis'; the crisp, brown turkeys rising from their own dripping, squares of pone as yellow as buttercups, and biscuits calculated to melt whitely with honey from glass dishes of sweet-smelling combs. There would be every kind of vegetable grown in the swamp, and game from the banks of the feeder and reservoir, pies, and cakes, and coffee, and at least eight kinds of preserves. Jane Davis and the preacher would stand up in front of the fireplace, and after the ceremony there would be a constant rattling of jokes from the presiding elder and his assistants. And over the whole house would hang that happy atmosphere which makes one think of corn ripening on a sunny hillside in still September weather. A dozen times the long tables would be replenished and supplied with plates, all the usual features of a turkey-roast at Davis' being exaggerated by the importance of the occasion; and Aunt Davis would now and then forget to urge a guest, while she hurriedly wiped her eyes and replied to some expression of neighborly sympathy, that they would have to lose Jane sometime, and it was a good thing for a girl to get a religious man. Then about dusk the preachers and their congregation would start again to the chapel, and Jane, in Millersport clothes, would shine on the front seats as a bride, certain of an ovation when the after-meeting hand-shaking came. It would be a spite if she sat where tallow candles could drip on her from one of the wooden chandeliers, but she would enjoy hearing her bridegroom exhort, and he would feel like exhorting with all his might.

"Well, Doc," said John Davis, turning from the deserted camp and sinking fire to place himself by the bridle of the young man from Lancaster.

"No," said Dr. Miller, "I'm much obliged to you, John, but I'll ride back to Millersport to-night."

"You don't feel put out?" asked John, conscious of a pang because all the good fellows who courted Jane could not become his brothers-in-law.

"No; oh no," said Dr. Miller with chagrin. "She'd a right to suit herself. I'll be around some other day."

"We'd take it hard if you didn't," replied John.

"But just now," continued the doctor, "I feel what a body might call—stirred-off."

Dick Hand was riding up close to Billy Thompson, while Billy unblanketed his mare and prepared for a deliberate departure.

"John, now," remarked Billy, "he brothered the preacher right up, didn't he? They will be makin' a class-leader o' John, yet, if they can get him to quit racin' horses."

"Which way you going home, Billy?" inquired Dick Hand, anxiously.

"The long way, round by George's Chapel, where I can look at the tombstones for company. Want to go along? We can talk over the weddin', and you're only two miles from home at our woods' gate."

"I guess I'll take the short cut through the brush," said Dick.

Billy drove through the clearing and fence gap, where John Davis was waiting to lay up the rails again.

"What's that?" said John; and they both stopped to listen.

It was a sound of crashing and scampering, of smothered exclamation, and the rasping and tearing of garments. Dick Hand was whipping his steed through the woods, against trees, logs and branches, as if George's Chapel graveyard, containing the ghastly vault of his father, and George's Chapel preacher, waving Jane Davis in one victorious hand, were both in merciless pursuit of him.

General Miscellany.

BASIL DUKE'S GUERRILLAS.

"Oh, You Sweet, Darling Confederates, the Yanks Are Coming."

Basil Duke, a noted cavalry officer under Morgan, has been at the Capital during the week. Duke is a very handsome man. His eyes are dark brown; his features are clear-cut and ruddy. A flowing black mustache and beard hide the lower part of his face. Although nearly fifty years of age, he does not look over thirty-five. He is a lawyer with a fine practice in Louisville, where he is very popular. His figure is still the same as when he used to rush down the country on a crazy thoroughbred at the head of a regiment of free lances.

One day during the war, a detachment of his troops were moving through the northern part of Kentucky. Dick Wintersmith's son was in the band and its leader. The guerillas were worn out and hunted down. Their horses were nearly foundered. The men were dirty and ragged. They halted for a rest near a seminary for young ladies, all sympathizers with the Confederacy. Out came the young ladies when they saw the gray coats. They brought out food, drink, and armfuls of flowers. They hung flowers around the necks of the hunted men, and sang out in a musical chorus, "Oh, you darling Confederates." A straggling Confederate, fat, greasy and ragged, came pounding up at this, flogging a jaded hack along, swearing because he could not keep up with his better-mounted associates. He was just in time to hear the invocation of the ladies. He yelled out: "Oh, you sweet, darling Confederates, the Yanks are coming!"

There was a bolt at this. The laggard pounded on behind, singing: "Oh, you sweet darlings, I hope the Yanks will get you!"

The Federals were right at his heels. The flying Confederates wheeled in their saddles, laughing at the certain capture of the slow rider. Suddenly the tired horse stumbled, fell, and threw the fat rider over into the ditch, where he escaped notice, while a detachment of Federal troops headed off the main band, and captured every one but one man, who was saved, he having the poorest horse. The prisoners never heard the last of "Oh, you sweet, darling Confederates!"—*Washington Sunday Herald.*

A SENSIBLE SULTAN.

The theatre of a certain French provincial town was once in the very depths of impecuniosity, its company unpaid, and nigh upon starvation—all save the manager himself, whose versatile imagination and ready wit enabled him to obtain credit and fare well. One night, however, a clever "utility man" managed to get a capital supper out of him, and to eat it on the stage itself. The piece being represented was Voltaire's "Bajazet." There is a speech in it, where the Grand Vizier expresses in high-flown language his utmost attachment to Bajazet, and offers to sacrifice fortune and life to his person. Great was the astonishment and amusement of the audience on hearing from the lips of the bejewelled and glittering Sultan—personated by the "utility man"—the following *tag*, addressed to the Grand Vizier, played by the manager:

SULTAN—"Are you indeed so devoted to me?"

VIZIER (somewhat taken aback)—"Bismillah, on my head be it if I show it not!" (*Sotto voce:* "What the deuce do you mean by this trash? Get on with the part!"

SULTAN (not taking the least notice of the whisper)—"Well, then, most faithful servant and friend, I'll test you! Send forthwith to the nearest cookshop for six sous' worth of fried potatoes; for Allah is good, and knows that I have had no dinner to-day, and, by the Prophet, am hungry!"

The audience roared, and would not allow the piece to proceed until the tricky manager had procured from a close adjoining restaurant, a *recherche* dinner, which they forced the willing and famished Sultan to eat before their eyes.—*London Society.*

THE SMITH OF HELIGOLAND.

There is a smiddy in Heligoland,
All lonely and weird on the glistening strand,
And there swung Thormoc, the smith, with power,
His heavy forehammer at midnight hour;
The forge is blazing, sparks fly around,
Thro' the stillness of night the strokes resound.

But as fall the strokes on the anvil sheer,
Strange sounds in the distance reach his ear—
The tramp of two horses, yet how could it be?
Echoed across that raging sea;
He opens the door; he shudders; he cries;
Appalling the vision that meets his eyes.
A cloud from whose darkness the lightnings glance
Hung swaying o'er Ocean's gray expanse.
To the isle it holds its steady course,
Till at last he descries a man and horse—
The man a flaming falchion swings,
And on four pair of feet the charger springs.

Hard as a stone seemed the Norlan sea,
From the hoofs of the charger the flashes flee;
Nearer and nearer they rush in their might,
Till the steed and his rider are plainly in sight;
They are now by the door, and the horse is at rest;
From the saddle in haste leaps the spectral guest.

One-eyed, with a brilliance that pierced to the core,
On his silver-gray head a gold helmet he wore;
Gigantic his frame, in armor of blue,
Emblazoned with stars on its plate through and through,
And on each mighty shoulder forebodingly swings
A shrieking raven with coal-black wings.

"Up! smith!" cried the terrible visitor; "Speed!"
Take hammer and tongs and shoe me my steed;
One shoe is broken—be sharp, I say—
Too late already for more delay;
In the East the sunbeams are darting wide,
And I have a hundred miles to ride."

Then the smith plied hammer with mighty bang;
The iron shot fire-flakes, the anvil rang;
The pawing charger was speedily shod,
And with master in saddle swift took the road;
But ere the set of that rising sun,
Bravalla's battle was lost and won.

—*From the Danish.*

For the New England Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS--No 5.

Food Adulterations and Substitutions.

Public attention has, of late, been repeatedly called to the question of the extensive adulteration of articles of food, and popular feeling has in some cases been quite excited upon the subject. It seemed fitting that housekeepers, with a knowledge of the methods of detecting such adulterations and substitutions, should take the matter in hand and see for themselves whether the articles as sold in this immediate neighborhood were as poor as has often been represented. With this purpose in view many samples have been obtained from the grocers, of all grades, and from all sections of New England, though obviously, towns within easy reach have been more thoroughly canvassed. A brief outline of the results may be of interest.

To begin with, it may be emphatically asserted that the alarming and sensational statements made, concerning the dangerous and poisonous adulterations of food in general use, are without sufficient basis in this part of the world, at least, as far as our investigations have gone, and they have been tolerably extensive. No one need be afraid of dying by slow poison in consequence of eating sugars, syrups, candies, flour or vinegar purchased of respectable dealers. But articles of food are too frequently adulterated for the patient public to be willing longer to endure it in silence; not the dangerous, but the fraudulent admixtures. It is not the being poisoned, it is the being cheated, which arouses wrath. Rice flour and starch are harmless and innocent articles enough, but one does not want to pay the price of cream of tartar, ginger or pepper, for them. The manufacturing world knows too much in these days to put much poison into what it sells for daily consumption, but it knows enough to play upon the credulity of the public, and to palm off upon its unsuspicious innocence, a great many things which are not what they seem, or which pretend to be a great deal more than they are.

To a family living on well-cooked meats and fresh vegetables, there are no possibilities of contamination in canned goods. Home-made bread, etc., fruit, and the usual attendants of the staple articles of diet, need not live in fear. Some things are more likely to be tampered with, than others; one of the most abused is cream of tartar. Its high cost at best, and its varying cost, conduce to this result. Taken as an average price, year in and year out for a series of five or ten years, it can be sold wholesale at perhaps thirty-six cents a pound, and terra alba or ground gypsum can be put in at a cost of perhaps one cent a pound; hence the temptation is very great to keep customers supplied with an inferior article, so long as they do not grumble. It is not likely that the gypsum thus taken into the stomach is in sufficient quantity to be seriously injurious. The harm is, that the community pays for these substitutions the price of the real things, and what is even worse, does not get good bread from their use, and so very inadequate return is had for the expenditure of means and labor. The terra alba does not combine with the soda used, and the bread is necessarily yellowed by the hot alkali. This yellow substance is anything but wholesome. Eastern Massachusetts is very little troubled by this adulteration, but the portion of New England which is supplied from the New York market, needs to be on its guard.

Much has been said about tin in sugar. After an examination of some seventy or eighty samples, the conclusion is reached that one need not give up the enjoyment of sugar or syrup on buckwheat cakes, like a man who was reported to have denied himself those delicacies, for fear of giving himself a tin-lined stomach, since no tin has been found. The worst that can be said of the worst samples, is that they contain a little glucose, and very few contain even a little. This word does not sound as pleasant to unaccustomed ears as sugar sounds, but it is derived from a Greek word which means sweet, and the thing itself is one sort of sugar, that kind which is properly found in moist sugars, as a result of the lawful and honest processes of manufacture. It constitutes the chief part of honey, real bee honey. It is made, not from old rags, but from wholesome corn. And if any one asserts that the artificial article is less wholesome than the natural, the burden of proof lies with him. No evidence has yet been brought of actual harm from the use of manufactured glucose in this country. The thing to complain of is again not the poisonous nature, but the fraudulency of the substance. One does not want to pay the price of good cane sugar for an inferior article, and corn sugar has certainly less sweetening power, and it also costs less to manufacture.

But it may well be asked, Where does all the glucose disappear? since great quantities are known to be made. Let those who fear glucose, hereafter eschew all candies and sweetmeats of the confectioner's art, for there is the great deposit of this new product; and if no great increase of infant mortality has yet been noticed, then we may safely conclude that glucose is not a poison. Otherwise, modern candies seem harmless. Of terra alba, clay, and similar undesirable things which are often said to be put into candy, no trace has been found. Even the coloring matters prove to be innocent, being for the most part vegetable. Occasionally an aniline or coal tar color; but as a single drop of this would probably color a barrel of sugar syrup, it can not be very harmful. Some bright blue sugar plums, intended for ornament, were colored with ultramarine, which is not especially poisonous, though it may not be desirable as an article of diet. Of many hundreds, one piece of candy only yielded a poison—a little basket-like ornament was colored deep yellow, by chromate of lead.—*L. M. Peabody, Women's Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

MODERN PRESTIDIGITATION.

A Novel Trick Performed by Houdin, Son of the Great Sleight-of-Hand Performer.

Robert Houdin no doubt raised prestidigitation to the science in which it stands at the present day, when the Royal Society does not disdain to listen to speculations as to the real nature of some of its recent manifestations; and chemistry, electricity, optics, pneumatics, and most of the ologies are pressed into its service. He was the first to discard the flowing robe, and other traditional paraphernalia, and reduce the accoutrement of the modern sorcerer to ordinary evening dress, with only a skeleton table, holding that true skill lay in concealing not only "how it is done," but "how it might be done." But as an actual performer, it is questionable if he was the equal of Herrmann and several of the more modern professors. The paternal mantle has fallen upon the shoulders of M. Robert Houdin fils, who, as a little boy, used to assist his father in many illusions, which he created; but the son devotes his talent chiefly to the construction of exquisite automata, which he exhibits, in conjunction with sleight-of-hand, at his pretty little boudoir theatre in Paris. His countrymen seem to be born conjurors. Only a short time ago, says a correspondent, I saw one of them execute a very pretty little trick, solely, I might say, by virtue of his being a Frenchman; a trick, at any rate, which would not have been so characteristic of an Englishman. Coming forward on the stage as the curtain rose, he made an amusing introductory speech, with much characteristic gesticulation, hands extended, and shoulders shrugged up to his ears; then he breathed on his gloves, and presto, they vanished. The gloves—I got it from him afterward—had no backs to them, and were secured only by the tips of the fingers, which barely covered the nails; a piece of strong elastic ran in a hem round the margin of each, and kept them in position, the end passing up the sleeve, to be attached to the back of the waistcoat. A slight flexure of the fingers, therefore, freed them, and caused them to fly away with lightning rapidity; but everything depended on the palms being alone exposed, Frenchman-like, all the time.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

Opposite a *Herald* man, at a table in a Cornhill restaurant, at dinner recently, sat a man from Cambridge, who was a native of New Hampshire. Meeting an old acquaintance, the conversation soon turned on family topics, and the pair began to talk about their former neighbors in a most familiar way.

"Yes," remarked the Cambridge gentleman, "Sam was in many respects different from the rest of the boys. You remember who he married? Well, when the old man, his father, found that he was shinin' round with her, he called to him one day in the barn, and said: 'Sam, d'ye intend to marry Beckie?' Sam never said a word; so the old man said: 'Me boy, ye know all about them. I can't tell ye nothin'. Ye know how the sisters has turned out, and not one of them is now living with their husbands.' Sam was as mum as a pantomime, and, just as soon as he was ready, him and Beckie got tied.

"They lived on a farm, and everything went on smooth for about a year, and it came to hog butcherin' time. Sam got all ready to have the usual party for the occasion, and just as he was sharpenin' up the knives, Beckie came out and said:

"'Sam, I'm goin' home.' Sam protested in his quiet way, but it was no use; so he said he'd get a man to row her across the pond. It was about half a mile over. She said: 'No, ye won't; ye'll row me over yerself!' Sam told her he couldn't, and Beckie fired up and said: 'Then I'll drown meself.' Sam said he'd go with her if she wanted to do that. So the boat was got ready, they got in and rowed out to where the water was twenty feet deep. Then Sam stopped, and said: 'Well, Beckie, this is a good place for ye to drown yerself!' She didn't open her mouth. He waited awhile, and then said: 'Come, Beckie, I'm in a hurry to get back.' She never looked up. Sam put down the oars, caught hold of her, and pitched her in. She grabbed for the boat, but he wouldn't let her get near it. When she was almost done out, she said: 'Sam, let me in that boat, and ye'll not hear anything more from me out of the way.'

"So he pulled her in, and they went back home. She changed her clothes and entertained the guests. They're now nearly eighty, and you never saw a happier old couple. I don't think they ever spoke of that duckin' since the day she was goin' to drown herself."—*Boston Herald.*

MEN'S LOVE LETTERS.

Men of mature age generally write the most impassioned love-letters. Attachments at that age are deeper, and less anxiety not to compromise one's self is shown and felt. From twenty-five to forty they are more cautiously worded, and even occasionally signed with initials. Men between these ages, besides being desirous to avoid committing themselves, are more or less ashamed of any display of sentiment. A young man from eighteen to twenty-five will inundate the object of his affection with letters full of the most fervent protestations, as evanescent as they ardent. After fifty, men are often wise enough to vote the writing of love-letters an unprofitable occupation; but some carry on the practice to a very advanced age. Their protestations are then ingeniously flavored with touches of the paternal, which sometimes entirely mislead the unsophisticated recipients. A German of most ages will address his sweetheart in the second person singular, and indulge in dreary descriptions of his every-day life, giving her little anecdotes about himself, interspersed by a quantity of sentimental platitudes which most of our own girls would designate "bosh." Frenchmen, in their love-letters, are as expansive as they are insincere. Not that they have the least idea at the time that they do not feel every syllable they write. Compliments and exaggerated expressions of devotion are idioms of the French language, and flow naturally from a Frenchman's lips, even under the most discouraging circumstances.

A CURIOUS BUT PLEASING CUSTOM.—There is, according to an exchange, a custom prevailing among the inhabitants of the Sandeman Islands, which may throw a light upon the civilized use of wedding cake. When a native girl, whose exceptional beauty has brought her many suitors, is knocked down and carried off by her accepted suitor, the wedded pair, within forty-eight hours of the wedding, send a cup of poison distilled from the hulahula tree, to each and every one of the bride's former admirers. If any recipient feels that he cannot become reconciled to the marriage, he drinks the poison and dies; but if he decides that he will survive the loss of his intended wife, he throws away the poison, and feels bound in honor never to show the slightest sign of disappointment. By this admirable system the husband is spared the pangs of jealousy, and is able to live on friendly terms with the surviving admirers of his wife.

Wit and Humor.

BETWEEN TWO POODLES IN A HORSE CAR.

"Gimme me two pounds of beefsteak," said an excited individual, rushing into a corner market up on Thirty-first street, "and a quart of solid meat oysters, too. It won't do for me to go home without 'em, condemn the luck, and I've got to pay for 'em twice," and the excited man mopped his red face with a blue silk handkerchief.

"What's the matter? Hain't been sand-bagged, have you?" inquired the butcher, pitching a mussed up rabbit into the scrap box, and dumping a quarter of beef on the block.

"No, but I had something else done to me the slickest kind of a way. When I boarded the street car it was full, but a couple of good-looking ladies hunched themselves slightly apart, and I squeezed myself in between 'em, and putting my pail of oysters between my feet, took my beefsteak across my knees. Pretty soon I got into conversation with a bright-looking girl on my left, and kept up the breeze clear to Twenty-second street. And while I was giving her taffy and finding out everything about her except her name, I'm blamed if a big fat poodle in the woman's arms at my right was'nt gnawin' and chewing up my beefsteak, and when he made a vicious kind of a yank and bit my fist, and tried to wipe his chops on the brown paper, I examined into matters and things, and I'll be hanged if he hadn't got away with nearly the hull of them two pounds of sirloin! 'That's a pretty how d'ye do!' I says to the dog's lady, and she says, 'What, sir!' and I says, 'Your infernal pup has eaten my meat!' and she says, 'Oh, gracious heaven! It will make poor Oscar sick!' and I said, 'I hope to gracious it will, madam—sicker'n a hoss, and if he dies you just telephone to me and I'll put on a two-tined coat and take a good seat at the obsequies.' Everybody in the car laughed, and the beautiful young lady on my left, she said it was a shame that folks who owned poodles should lug them around in their arms, and I seen I had made a mash.

"'Now I have a poodle,' she said, and then she blushed, but I don't let him up in my lap; he chews my necktie.' 'What do you do with him?' I inquired, beginning to dislike her, too, now that I found out that she owned a dog; 'leave him at home, don't you?' Then the girl turned redder'n ever, and said no, she kept him down between her feet in the warm straw, and then I looked down for my oysters, and you may run me through that sausage cutter if that consarned pup wasn't just swallerin' the last bivalve, and his eyes was poppin' almost out of his head with the superhuman effort, and he was swelled up like a toy balloon, 'Oh, my poor Freddie!' said the girl; 'what shall I do for him? His health always was delicate and his digestion impaired. And what'll ma say?' And everybody in the car hooted like a pack of lunatics. The first stop the car made I got out and walked for four blocks rather than move in the society of inhuman barbarians who packs pups around in public."—*Chicago Cheek.*

A WAGON containing a calf in a cage was on the market yesterday morning with a farmer's wife in charge, and a butcher with an eye to veal stepped up and inquired: "Madam, is that calf for sale?" "Yes, sir." "Is he a Durham?" "He may be." "Isn't an Ayrshire, is he?" "Like enough." "Don't you know his breed?" he asked in a surprised voice. "No, I don't." "Then how do you expect to sell him?" "All I know about that calf is that his father hooked a justice of the peace to death and his mother chased a female lecturer two miles, and if that ain't breed enough to ask $4 on you needn't take him." The butcher said the breed was all right.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A LADY in a neighboring city, whose husband has remodelled the front of their residence, while the rear was badly dilapidated, said the front of her house was Queen Anne and the rear Crazy Jane style.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

JOHN, a Scotchman, meeting James, was asked if he knew a certain Peter. "Ken Peter?" said he. "Hoots, man! fine dae I ken him. Him and me's sleepit togither in the same kirk for the last twenty years."

AT the meeting of the Woman's Suffrage Association one evening, one of the speakers said: "We come armed with a knowledge of the past." This is terrible! Every married man knows that when his wife comes at him, armed with a knowledge of the past, he has got to do some pretty tall lying to make that past seem all right.—*Boston Post.*

"YOU say your wife gets mad and raises a row?" "I should say she did. She makes enough fuss to run a freight train forty miles an hour." But if you knew that she was in the habit of getting mad why did you marry her?" "Because if I had held back she would have got madder than ever."

A NEWLY married couple from "Wayback" were in the city yesterday, and, of course, found an oyster saloon the first thing. "How do you want them, on the half-shell?" the waiter asked the groom. "Nah-sir-ee! thar's no half-shell business with this weddin' trip, give 'em to us on the whole shell."

MRS. Marrowfat had just finished reading an account of a Michigan girl who had dropped dead upon receiving an offer of marriage from a young man, when Miltiades quietly asked: "Mother, don't you suppose he knew it would kill her?"

"Dwo vos schoost enough, budt dree was too blandty," remarked Hans, when his girl asked him to take her mother along with him to the dance.

IT has now become fashionable in high circles to be married as early as 6 o'clock in the morning. This gives a fellow a long day to repent in.

Advertisements.

NATURE'S REMEDY. VEGETINE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

I Regard it as a Valuable Family Medicine.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying that I have used the VEGETINE in my family with good results, and have known of several cases of remarkable cures effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine. Truly Yours, REV. WM. MCDONALD.
The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a minister in the M. E. Church.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
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WHEAT BITTERS. THE BEST AND The Richest BLOOD, BRAIN and NERVE -F-O-O-D-
CAREFULLY PREPARED, THOROUGHLY TESTED, ACCEPTABLE AND RELIABLE.
The Phosphates of the Wheat are its most valuable food property, and are, when properly prepared, the most acceptable nutriment with which to build up the system.
The Blood, Brain and Nerves are the forces which bear the strain of every day work and life, and in order to save sickness it is wise to BUILD FOR HEALTH.
Wheat Bitters are prepared, *not by fermentation* but by solution and are richest in the Phosphates, while the starch and impure matter are eliminated. These make in themselves a basis, to which is added the best and choicest medicinal qualities, necessary to make it a tonic and bitter. It is at once healthful, pleasant to the taste and must not be confounded with the thousand and one cheap alcoholic bitters which are sold as cure-alls. Medicine is doubly effective when used with food, so as to nourish while it corrects.
Sold by druggists, $1.00 per bottle.
WHEAT BITTERS CO., M'f'rs. N. Y.
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ACCIDENTS HAPPEN
EVERY DAY in the Year.
PERRY DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER IS THE GREAT REMEDY FOR BURNS, CUTS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, SCRATCHES, CONTUSIONS, SWELLINGS, SCALDS, SORES, DISLOCATIONS, FELONS, BOILS, &c., &c.
DRUGGISTS KEEP IT EVERYWHERE.
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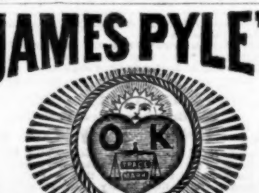
JAMES PYLE'S



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THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR WASHING AND BLEACHING
IN HARD OR SOFT, HOT OR COLD WATER.
SAVES LABOR, TIME and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor should be without it.
Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.
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HEART TROUBLES:
ONE IN THREE HAVE THEM
And think the Kidneys or Liver are at Fault.
HYPERTROPHY, or enlargement of the Ventricles. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has good record.*
PERICARDITIS, or inflammation of the heart case. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator meets the demand.*
WATER in the heart case. (Accompanies Dropsy). *Use Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator,—it acts promptly.*
SOFTENING of the Heart. (very common)
PALPITATION. *Dr. Graves' Regulator is a sure remedy.*
ANGINA PECTORIS, or Neuralgia of the Heart. *Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator shows immediate results.*
A STARTLING FACT! Heart troubles in the aggregate are inferior only to consumption in fatality—Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator is a specific. Price $1. per bottle, six bottles for $5. by express. Send stamp for eminent physicians' treatise on these diseases.
In Nervous Prostration and Sleeplessness, Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator has no equal.
F. E. INGALLS, Sole Agent in America, Concord, N. H.
Sold by all Leading Druggists. (2)
HEART DISEASE
cop36

ONLY 10 CENTS FOR ANY COLOR. DIAMOND DYES. THE Best Dyes Ever Made.
FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON.
DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.
Bronze Paint. Artists' Black.
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10cts. a package, at the druggists, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.
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Darbys Prophylactic Fluid
For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, &c.
The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.
DARBYS PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.
A safeguard against all Pestilence, Infection, Contagion, and Epidemics.
Use as a gargle for the throat, as a wash for the person, and as a disinfectant for the house.
A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.
Neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases, destroys the germs of diseases and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgment in the throat or on the person.
A certain remedy against all contagious diseases.
Perfectly harmless used internally or externally.
J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Proprietors, Manufacturing Chemists, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents per bottle. Pint bottles $1. 22

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.
A Dissertation upon its Advent, and its Effect upon Mankind.
"The green leaf of the new come *Spring.*"—*Shak.*
Everybody recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renowned lexicographer gives us a definition, which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring," says he, "is the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the vernal season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator."
Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakspeare in many of his works, have, perhaps, no peers in describing it, and yet "etherial spring" is freighted with malaria, "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land; brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilence is regarded with little less apprehension, and people everywhere are asking, "What is it?" "Where does it come from?" "What will cure it?"
KIDNEY-WORT, AS A SPRING MEDICINE.
When you begin to lose appetite; have a headache, a pain in your side, back, and shoulders; to toss about at night in restless dreams; wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue; feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind; have a fit of the blues; when your urine gets scanty or high colored; to suffer with constipation, diarrhœa, or indigestion; have a pasty, sallow face, dull eyes, and a blotched skin; *one or all of these* common complaints will certainly be evidences that your liver is disordered, torpid, or perhaps diseased. A bottle of Kidney-Wort is, under such circumstances, a priceless boon to such a person.
Bare assertions of proprietors have come to possess less force than they frequently merit. The cause of this condition of popular skepticism is, in the main, to be found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in bad company.
The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always *prove all their assertions,* touching the merits of their preparations. When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific for just such disorders as have been mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shall, follow this statement.
A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.
Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Church, at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors purchased an interest in it, he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. "*It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used,*" says the Doctor, and, further on, he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever-approachable public citizen, however, and, better still, they are true.
Kidney-Wort will bear all the encomiums lavished upon it by its friends—and their name is legion. "*I will swear by* Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that *all honest patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.*

Pat. Channel Can CREAMERY.
Deep Setting without Ice---Perfect Refrigerator included.
Suited for large or small dairies, creameries, or gathering cream. Special discount on large orders. One creamery at wholesale, where I have no agents. Send for circular. AGENTS WANTED.
11teop4 WM. E. LINCOLN, Warren, Mass.

BOSS' PATENT COLD WATCH CASES
Economy! Strength! Durability! ELEGANT DESIGNS! GUARANTEED for 20 Years!
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ECLIPSE INCUBATOR.
Warranted to be fully equal to representation. The most perfect self-regulating, and most durable incubator made. Send for circular to
THE ECLIPSE INCUBATOR CO., Box 309, Waltham, Mass., Or to 68 Devonshire Street, Room 13, Boston.
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SEED CORN
SIBLEY'S PRIDE OF THE NORTH
Ninety-day yellow-dent, the earliest Dent Corn grown, 16-rowed. Originated in Northern Iowa. Ripened perfectly in 1882, the worst Corn season in 26 years, in Northern Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, etc.; in some sections where Dent Corn before has been a total failure.
GOOD SEED CORN IS SCARCE; SECURE THE BEST
Our *Grain and Farm Seeds Manual* contains histories and directions for culture of Corn, Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, Grasses, Roots, and all Farm Crops, with descriptions of all new and standard varieties. Only 10 cents.
Sibley's Farmers' Almanac, with valuable essays on special crops, 10 cents.
Annual Catalogue and Price List of Flower, Vegetable, Field and Tree Seeds and Plants, FREE.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y. and Chicago, Ill.
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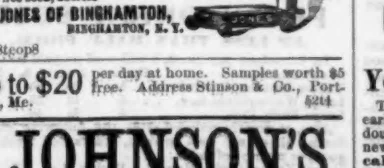
AYER'S Hair Vigor
restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.
It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing the VIGOR is unequalled, rendering the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparting a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume. Containing neither oil nor dye, and being colorless, it does not soil the most delicate fabric.
MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882:* "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."
J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer,* says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."
MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880:* "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidences of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness,—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."
MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from *18 Elm Street, Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882,* says: "Two years ago, about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."
We have hundreds of similar testimonials of th efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
33 Sold by all Druggists.



$60, 5-TON
Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass TARE BEAM. JONES, HE PAYS THE FREIGHT. Sold on trial. Warranted 5 years. All sizes as low. For free book, address
JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Me. 52t1

HOLSTEINS.
350 PURE BRED ANIMALS!
The Largest and Choicest Importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a Superior Stock of
CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES
Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention this paper.
SMITHS & POWELL
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
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Cooley Creamers.
Their Superiority demonstrated.
Their Success without a parallel.
They are SELF-SKIMMING. Five Gold Medals and Seven Silver Medals for superiority. USE LESS ICE. MAKE BETTER BUTTER. Davis' Churns—Eureka Butter Workers and Printers.
A full line of Butter Factory supplies. Send postal for circulars and testimonials.
VT. FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vt.
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EVERETT & SMALL, 43 So. Market St., Boston, Agents.

MICROSCOPICAL DISCOVERY. THATCHER'S Orange Butter Color
Is so concentrated and so perfect in shade that it is economy and a satisfaction to use it. We want no cash that our goods do not merit. The most emphatic testimonials from the proprietors of large creameries and dairies full of so... facts await your request by mail. Put up in 1, 4 & 10 oz. bottles and 1 & 10 gal. cans. Every package warranted to satisfy the consumer and keep in any latitude for years without deterioration. Sold by Dealers in 25 States and Canadas, who will give to each purchaser a copy of the NEW GUIDE BOOK (just out) on the Dairy and how to select a milch cow. It contains over 50 fine illustrations; or send us 15c for a copy.
H. D. Thatcher & Co., Prop'rs, Potsdam, N. Y.
17t5

Wheeler's Eclipse Wind Engines.

Over 11,000 of these noiseless self-regulating storm-proof mills in use. Tested 15 years. The favorite wherever known. That it "should bear the palm above all others" is due to its intrinsic merits. It is built of the best of materials and constructed upon thoroughly scientific principles. Runs in a lighter breeze than any Wind Engine with which it has ever competed. Below see extracts from letters:
DAMON & SONS, Atlantic House, Nantasket, say:—"We heartily endorse all the merits which you claim, as a durable, cheap, and reliable method of obtaining water."
HARVEY D. PARKER, Parker House, Boston, writes:—"I do unhesitatingly pronounce it the best Wind Engine I ever saw, and all that can be desired."
G. W. HOLLIS, Brighton, Mass., says:—I am convinced that it is a first class Mill in every respect. I have had one on my sheep barn for nine years, which has given perfect satisfaction."
DR. DIO LEWIS writes:—"This Windmill seems to me the most perfect piece of mechanism I have ever seen. I think of you gratefully every time I hear the water pouring into my tank in the attic."
For circulars apply to
L. H. WHEELER, 40 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.
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DEDERICK'S HAY PRESSES
are sent anywhere on trial to operate against all other Presses, the customer keeping the one that suits best. No one has ever dared show up any other Press, as Dederick's Press is known to be beyond competition, and will bale with twice the rapidity of any other. The only way inferior machines can be sold is to deceive the inexperienced by ridiculously false statements, and thus sell without sight or seeing, and swindle the purchaser. Working any other Press alongside of Dederick's always sells the purchaser a Dederick Press, and all know it too well to show up. Address for circular and location of Western and Southern storehouses and Agents.
P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

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SALEM LEAD COMPANY,
CORRODERS AND GRINDERS OF
PURE WHITE LEAD
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LEAD PIPE
AND NARROW SHEET LEAD.
FRANK A. BROWN, Treas. 1y17 SALEM, MASS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa,* from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.
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AUTOMATIC
OR "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE.
Perfect Work by the most Inexperienced.
Have you tried it in your own home?
Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., 658 Broadway, N. Y.
BOSTON, 33 West Street. 13teow44

CATARRH
To any suffering with Catarrh or Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. Certificates from Doctors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohio.
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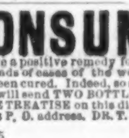

ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the Ball in the cup presses back the Intestines just as a person would with the Finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.
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CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express & P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.
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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

A beneficial dressing preferred to similar articles because of its purity and rich perfume. It Restores to Gray Hair the Youthful Color & prevents dandruff and falling of the hair. 50c. & $1. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.

FLORESTON
Excels the finest flower extracts in richness. Delicate, very lasting. No odor like it. Be sure you get FLORESTON Cologne, signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on every label. 25 and 75 cts., at druggists and dealers in perfumes.
COLOGNE

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth $10 free. Address E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.
52t50

Manhood Restored.
A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.
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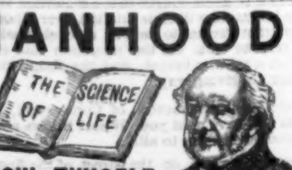
MANHOOD!



THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
KNOW THYSELF.
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